

**STATE AND REGIONAL
INDICATORS**

VICTORIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 21 NOV 2008

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about these and related
statistics, contact the
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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled *Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies*. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to the publication.

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

In this issue two chapters: 'health and safety' and 'roads' have been removed and one chapter: 'crime' has been added. These chapters are included in the publication only when new data are available.

Two tables: 'Employed persons, by industry (ANZSIC06) and Major Statistical Region' and 'Estimates of unemployment rate, by Local Government Area' have been added to the work and income chapter.

The section on average weekly earnings has been omitted from the work and income chapter. Please refer to *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

A review has led to minor revisions being made to three tables: the table in the population chapter, and the two tables in the state final demand chapter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 31 October 2008.

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in *State and Regional Indicators, Victoria*. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Users are advised that small area estimates presented in this publication should be used with caution.

Carl Obst

Regional Director, Victoria

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
BTRE	Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics
C	City
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CPI	consumer price index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
LGA	local government area
MFESB	Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board
ML	megalitre
MMA	Melbourne Metropolitan Area
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SD	statistical division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SES	State Emergency Service
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

CHAPTER 1

VICTORIAN HOUSEHOLD PREPAREDNESS FOR EMERGENCIES

FEATURE ARTICLE

INTRODUCTION

Emergency service organisations aim to reduce the number of emergency events through prevention activities, and to reduce the impact of emergency events through community and operational preparedness (SCRGSP 2008). To examine the steps households had taken in preparing for emergencies, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted a survey of households in October 2007 in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. The survey also investigated recent household experiences of emergencies. Further information on the survey, including a glossary of terms and a summary of findings with interstate comparisons, can be obtained from *Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and Act*, Oct 2007 (ABS cat. no. 4818.0.55.001). A separate survey on a similar topic was also conducted in Western Australia in October 2007, and summary results from this survey are available in *Community Preparedness for Emergencies*, Oct 2007 (ABS cat. no. 4818.5).

In the Household Preparedness for Emergencies survey, one adult member of the household answered the survey questions on behalf of the household. In cases where questions related to previous actions or experiences of the household in a defined period (for example, in the previous 12 months or the previous 2 years) and the respondent had lived at the current address for less than that period, the reference period for those questions was reduced to the length of time the respondent had been resident there.

This article explores the detailed survey results for Victoria. In some cases, comparisons with results from surveys on a similar topic conducted in October 1998 and November 1992 are presented. Some results are reported for Major Statistical Regions (MSRs) and Statistical Regions (SRs) in Victoria. Further information on MSRs and SRs can be found in Chapters 5 and 13 of *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)*, 2001 (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

DEFINING AN EMERGENCY EVENT

An emergency event results from some natural or man-made phenomenon interacting with the environment and causing destruction or damage (ABS 2006). The range of emergency events include fires, floods, storms, spills and leaks of hazardous materials, and spread of disease (SCRGSP 2008). Depending on the impact and severity of these events, a response may be required from emergency services provided by organisations such as, in Victoria, the Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board (MFESB), the Country Fire Authority (CFA) and Victoria State Emergency Service (SES). Victorian fire services responded to 27,384 fire incidents in 2006-07, which included 6,233 fires within or involving a building or structure and 10,008 landscape (bush and grass) fires (SCRGSP

DEFINING AN EMERGENCY EVENT *continued*

2008). Victoria SES reported attending to 9,442 tasks related to floods and storms in 2006-07 (VICSES 2007).

An emergency event can sometimes be described as a 'disaster'. Defining an event as a disaster can be difficult and controversial, but a disaster could be defined as "an emergency event that is too large or complex for emergency management agencies to respond to effectively with resources available locally or regionally" (BTRE 2001). The impact of disasters (including their cost to the economy) can vary considerably from year to year. Based on an analysis of natural disasters (events with a total estimated cost (TEC) of \$10 million or more) occurring between 1967 and 1999, the Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics (BTRE) estimates that natural disasters in Victoria cost an average of \$93.6 million (in 1999 prices) per year. Over this period, Victoria generally faced small to medium events (TEC of between \$10 million and \$60 million), with the exception of events such as the Ash Wednesday bushfires in 1983 and several large floods in the 1970s and in 1995. Floods (average annual cost of \$38.5 million) have been the most costly natural disasters occurring in Victoria, however bushfires (\$32.4 million) and severe storms (\$22.8 million) are also costly events (BTRE 2001).

Fires (particularly structural fires) pose a high threat to life. There were 27 fire-related deaths recorded in Victoria in 2005, while 537 people were admitted to hospital with fire-related injuries in 2005-06 (SCRGSP 2008). Most fire fatalities occur in residential buildings while people are asleep and so are unable to smell smoke (Building Commission 2006).

Some significant disasters occurred in Victoria in 2006-07. Extensive fires lasting 69 days (a Victorian record) occurred throughout the Great Dividing Range in the eastern part of the state from early December 2006 until February 2007, burning approximately 1.2 million hectares (SCRGSP 2008; CFA 2007). There were nine state-wide Total Fire Ban days in 2006-07, compared with two in 2005-06. The CFA reported that, while no lives were lost as a direct result of fire activity in 2006-07, 51 dwellings, of which 21 were classified as primary residences, were destroyed, and stock, crops and natural assets were also heavily impacted (CFA 2007). In what Victoria SES described as "the first significant flood event for 9 years", up to 300 millimetres of rain fell over parts of Gippsland in June 2007, with several rivers reaching major flood levels. Significant flood damage resulted across a number of Gippsland communities. Some of the affected areas had also been burnt during the preceding summer's fires (VICSES 2007; SCRGSP 2008).

RECENT HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE OF EMERGENCIES

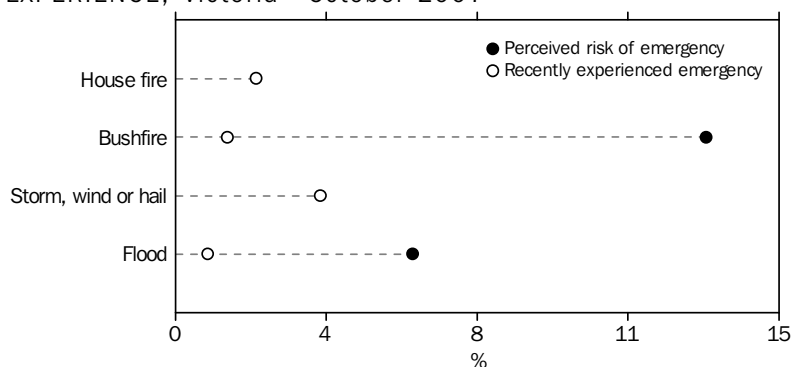
In October 2007, there were estimated to be just over 2 million households in Victoria. One in twelve Victorian households (8% or 150,900 households) had experienced a non-medical emergency at their current address in the previous two years. The most common type of emergency reported was storm, wind or hail (72,800 households, or 48% of households reporting an emergency in the previous two years). House fires (41,200 households), bushfires (25,500 households) and floods (16,000 households) were the other main types of emergencies reported. Some households reported having experienced more than one type of emergency in the previous two years. Interestingly, in 79% of households which had experienced floods in the previous two years the respondent did not perceive a risk from flooding, even after having recently experienced this event (the survey question on perception was asked before the survey questions on recent emergency experiences).

RECENT HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE OF EMERGENCIES *continued*

Emergency services organisations (for example, MFESB, CFA, SES, ambulance or police) were not contacted by the majority (76%) of Victorian households experiencing their most recent emergency. Bushfire was the only type of emergency where more households contacted emergency services than did not, with 65% of households most recently experiencing bushfire contacting emergency services.

People in households may be prompted by the experience of an emergency to make changes so that they are better prepared for a similar emergency in the future. Almost two-thirds (63%) of households who most recently experienced a flood had made changes, compared with 37% of households who most recently experienced storm, wind or hail. Households who most recently experienced a house fire or bushfire were relatively evenly split between those who made changes and those who did not.

HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTION OF RISK(a) AND RECENT(b) EMERGENCY EXPERIENCE, Victoria—October 2007



(a) Perception of risk asked for bushfire and flood only.

(b) At the current address during the previous 2 years. Selected emergencies only.

SELF-PERCEIVED RISK OF BUSHFIRE AND FLOODING

Across Victoria, 13% of households (264,800) had a self-perceived risk of bushfire and 6% (118,500) had a self-perceived risk of flooding (based on the perception of the respondent). A quarter of households in Balance of Victoria MSR (25%) self-perceived a risk of bushfire (147,900), compared with 8% of households in Melbourne MSR (116,900). Some parts of Melbourne MSR, however, had rates of self-perception equivalent to those in Balance of Victoria MSR, with 27% of households in Outer Eastern Melbourne SR (39,500) and 21% of households in Mornington Peninsula SR (21,600) perceiving a risk of bushfire.

PRESENCE OF SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Households can prepare for the possibility of an emergency event in a variety of ways. Some of the precautions a household may have in place are preventative, while others could help determine how a household handles an emergency event if it happens. Households may be required by legislation to have some safety precautions in place, such as smoke alarms and safety switches. A variety of factors, such as proximity to risk and access to support from emergency management services, could influence whether a household has non-legislated precautions in place.

The survey asked households about the following precautions:

- plans for what to do in an emergency
- portable first aid kits in the home
- first aid qualifications

PRESENCE OF SAFETY

PRECAUTIONS *continued*

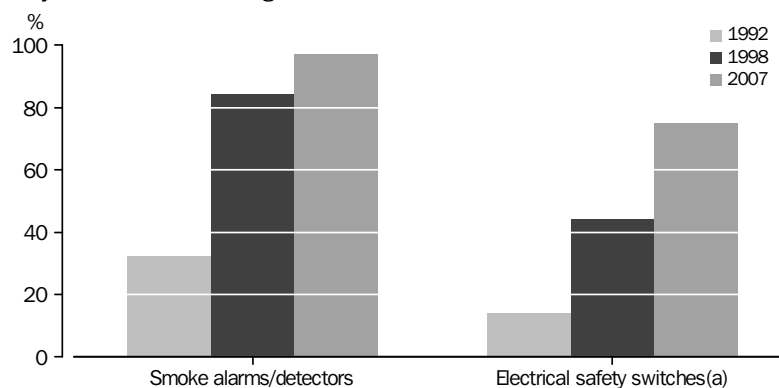
- location of emergency phone numbers
- smoke alarms and smoke detectors
- fire blankets and fire extinguishers
- electrical safety switches and circuit breakers
- removal of trees or trimming of branches that could cause damage to the home in a storm, and
- clearing of debris from roof gutters.

SMOKE ALARMS AND
SAFETY SWITCHES

Since 1999, it has been mandatory for all Victorian homes to have a smoke alarm installed. It has also been compulsory for safety switches to be installed in new homes since 1991, and in older homes undergoing major renovations since 2001 (ESV 2006). Across Victoria, 97% of households had a smoke alarm or detector in October 2007, and 75% of households had an electrical safety switch or a circuit breaker (compared with 44% of households having a safety switch in October 1998). The vast majority (92%) of households with a safety switch or a circuit breaker in October 2007 had it located at the fuse or meter box. As the 2007 survey question did not separately distinguish between safety switches and circuit breakers, some households where one of these devices is installed may not have a device which is equivalent to the legislative requirement.

Between 1991-92 and 2006-07, there were 546,700 new dwelling units completed in Victoria (ABS 2008), which suggests that more than one-quarter of Victoria's 2.0 million households live in dwellings built since the legislative requirement for safety switches was introduced.

Following the introduction of the legislated requirements, the prevalence of smoke alarms and safety switches in dwellings is much higher, however comparisons can only be made for Melbourne MSR as the 1992 survey was not conducted across the whole of Victoria. In November 1992, 32% of households in Melbourne MSR had a smoke alarm and 14% had a safety switch (ABS 1999). By October 2007, the proportion of households in Melbourne MSR with a smoke alarm had risen to 97%, while 76% of Melbourne households had a safety switch or a circuit breaker.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Melbourne
Major Statistical Region

(a) Data for 2007 include circuit breakers as the survey did not separately distinguish between these and safety switches.

Absence of smoke alarms

While almost all Victorian households have a smoke alarm, there were 57,100 households (3%) in October 2007 which did not. In terms of numbers, these households were relatively evenly split between owner-occupiers (31,900) and renters (23,400), however a higher proportion of renter households (5%) than owner-occupiers (2%) did not have a smoke alarm. A lower prevalence of smoke alarms was particularly evident among households renting from an 'other' landlord (that is, not in public, community or co-operative housing or renting from a real estate agent), with 9% of these households (10,100) not having a smoke alarm installed.

About 5% of households where the respondent had lived at the address for 12 months or less (14,800) did not have a smoke alarm. Renters comprised 80% of these households.

Households where at least one household member would not be able to understand emergency instructions in English also had a lower prevalence of smoke alarms than other households – 8% of these households (4,000) did not have a smoke alarm, with most (82%) being renters.

Testing of smoke alarms

According to the Building Commission, smoke alarms must be properly maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to be effective. Maintenance includes the testing of alarms (in most cases by depressing a button on the outside of the alarm), the replacement of batteries and cleaning. Building surveyors are not required to check that dwelling owners maintain their smoke alarms (Building Commission 2006). In most Victorian households with smoke alarms, the alarms had been manually tested in the 12 months prior to October 2007 (85%). Of the other 15% of households with alarms, 84% considered the smoke alarms to be in working order. Smoke alarms should emit a warning sound when the battery needs replacement (Building Commission 2006), so respondents may have assumed that in the absence of a warning sound the alarm was working.

Households in Melbourne MSR were less likely than households in Balance of Victoria MSR to have smoke alarms that had been tested in the previous 12 months (83%, compared with 89%). Within Melbourne MSR, higher proportions of households with smoke alarms tested in the previous 12 months were found in Mornington Peninsula SR (91%) and Outer Eastern Melbourne SR (89%), while a lower proportion was found in Inner Melbourne SR (77%).

Owner-occupier households (87%) were more likely than renter households (78%) to have smoke alarms that had been tested in the previous 12 months. Among households where at least one household member would not be able to understand emergency instructions in English, only 66% had smoke alarms that had been tested in the previous 12 months. In 25% of households where the respondent had lived at the address for 12 months or less, the smoke alarms had not been tested (or the respondent did not know whether they had been tested) in that period.

Absence of safety switches

In October 2007, just over 500,000 Victorian households either did not have a safety switch or a circuit breaker (364,100) or did not know whether one was installed (139,600). Two-thirds (68%) of households without a safety switch or a circuit breaker were owner-occupiers, while 55% of households where the respondent did not know were renters. Almost one in four renter households (23%) did not have a safety switch

Absence of safety switches continued

or a circuit breaker, compared with 16% of owner-occupier households, while the respondent in renter households was four times more likely than in owner-occupier households not to know whether a safety switch or a circuit breaker was installed (16%, compared with 4%).

OTHER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This section examines some of the other precautions households had in place in October 2007, and highlights geographic differences within Victoria and differences based on particular household characteristics. Across Victoria:

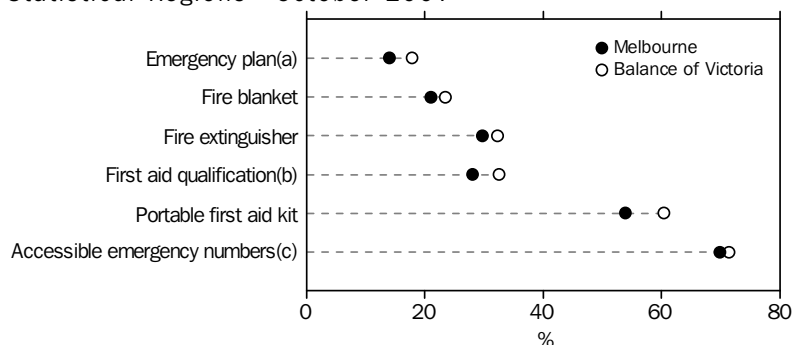
- 15% of households had a plan for what to do in a non-medical emergency that was written down or had been recently (in the previous 12 months) rehearsed
- 22% had a fire blanket in the home
- 31% had a fire extinguisher in the home
- 29% had someone in the household with a recent (obtained or renewed in the previous 3 years) first aid qualification
- 56% had a portable first aid kit in the home, and
- 70% had emergency phone numbers (other than 000) located so that they could be easily accessed in an emergency.

In the remainder of this article, these precautions are described as 'selected safety precautions' when referred to as a group.

Geographical differences

Compared with Balance of Victoria MSR, a lower proportion of households in Melbourne MSR had someone in the household with a recent first aid qualification (28%, compared with 33%) or a portable first aid kit (54%, compared with 60%).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Major Statistical Regions—October 2007



(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.

(b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.

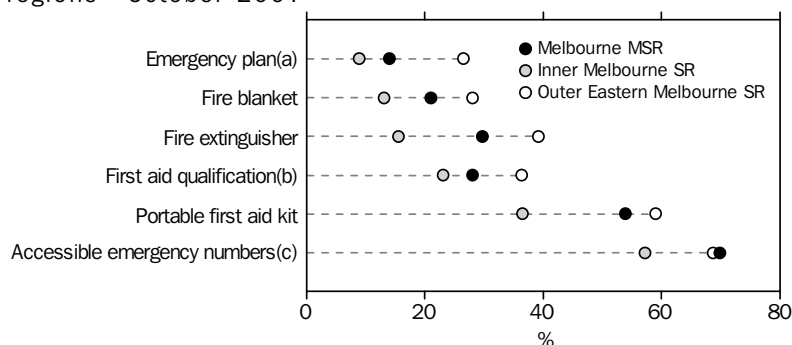
(c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

Within Melbourne MSR, households in Inner Melbourne SR were less likely (compared with Melbourne MSR as a whole) to have in place most of the selected safety precautions, and in particular fire blankets, fire extinguishers, portable first aid kits and easily accessible emergency phone numbers. In contrast, households in Outer Eastern Melbourne SR were more likely (compared with Melbourne MSR as a whole) to most of the selected precautions in place, particularly written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plans, fire blankets, fire extinguishers and recent first aid qualifications. However, households in Outer Eastern Melbourne SR were much more likely to have a

*Geographical differences
continued*

written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan if it was perceived by the respondent that the household was at risk of bushfire than not (48%, compared with 19%).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Selected regions—October 2007



(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.
 (b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.
 (c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

1.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, By Statistical Region—October 2007

Statistical Region	Emergency plan(a)	Fire blanket	Fire extinguisher	First aid qualification(b)	Portable first aid kit	Accessible emergency numbers(c)	Total households
	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Outer Western Melbourne	15.4	24.0	33.9	28.3	56.5	77.2	228.5
North Western Melbourne	15.5	23.8	28.5	29.1	56.3	72.8	108.7
Inner Melbourne	*8.9	13.1	15.5	23.1	36.5	57.2	126.3
North Eastern Melbourne	18.5	20.4	27.7	28.3	55.2	68.9	172.7
Inner Eastern Melbourne	8.6	18.4	27.3	27.2	55.1	67.3	233.5
Southern Melbourne	10.7	21.3	31.4	26.4	49.4	71.0	162.7
Outer Eastern Melbourne	26.6	28.1	39.2	36.4	59.0	68.7	146.6
South Eastern Melbourne	11.5	16.2	25.0	24.7	55.5	68.1	146.5
Mornington Peninsula	11.3	25.9	39.1	30.9	60.7	73.7	101.1
Melbourne MSR	14.0	21.1	29.8	28.1	53.9	69.8	1 426.6
Balance of Victoria MSR	17.9	23.5	32.3	32.6	60.4	71.4	584.5
Victoria	15.1	21.8	30.5	29.4	55.8	70.3	2 011.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.

(b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.

(c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

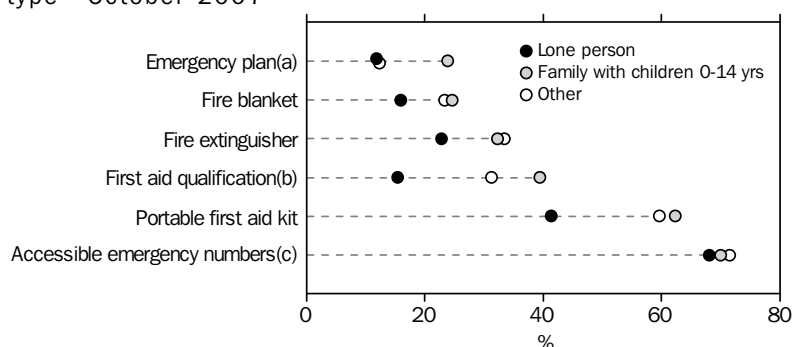
Source: Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007 (cat. no. 4818.0.55.001).

Household type

Lone person households were generally less likely to have safety precautions in place. In October 2007, 16% of lone person households had a fire blanket, while 23% had a fire extinguisher, 15% had a recent first aid qualification, and 41% had a portable first aid kit. Almost one in four (24%) families with children aged 0-14 years had a written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan, while 39% had someone in the household with a recent first aid qualification. As may be expected, families containing children aged 0-14 years were more likely to have a member who would need help evacuating (42%) than other household types.

Household type
continued

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Household type—October 2007

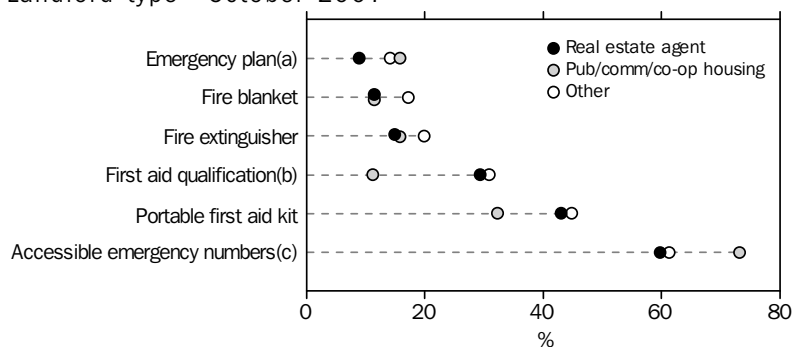


(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.
(b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.
(c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

Tenure and landlord type

Among renter households, there were differences in how prepared households were for an emergency. Compared to other renters, households in public, community or co-operative housing were less likely to have someone in the household with a recent first aid qualification (11% of these households) or a portable first aid kit (32%), but more likely to have easily accessible emergency phone numbers (73%). More than a quarter of these households (28%) contained a household member who would need help evacuating.

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Landlord type—October 2007

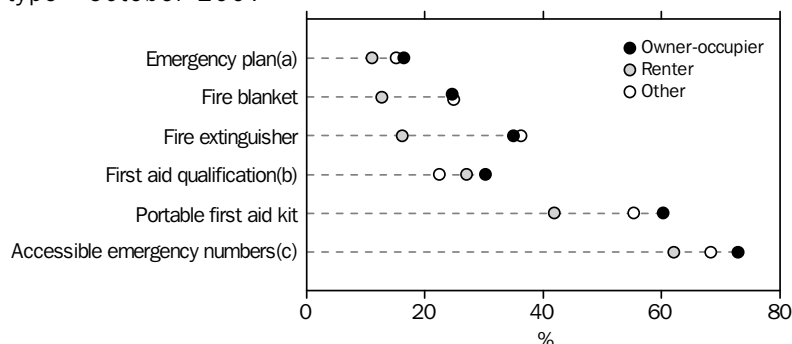


(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.
(b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.
(c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

Overall, households who were renting were less likely than other households in October 2007 to have a written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan (11% of renter households), a fire blanket (13%), a fire extinguisher (16%), a portable first aid kit (42%) or easily accessible emergency phone numbers (62%).

*Tenure and landlord type
continued*

**HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Tenure
type—October 2007**



(a) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.
 (b) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.
 (c) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

*Inability to understand
emergency instructions in
English*

In October 2007, there were 49,300 households in Victoria which contained at least one person who would not be able to understand emergency instructions in English (based on the perception of the respondent). While these households make up a very small proportion (2%) of Victorian households, their level of preparedness for emergencies is lower than that of other households, and 41% contained someone who would need help evacuating. Less than one in ten (8%) of these households had a fire blanket, 10% had a fire extinguisher, 15% had someone in the household with a recent first aid qualification, 41% had a portable first aid kit, and 56% had easily accessible emergency phone numbers.

Help required to evacuate

About one in six Victorian households (18%) contained at least one person who would need help evacuating (based on the perception of the respondent). There was some regional variation in the proportion of households containing someone who would need help, with 24% of households in North Eastern Melbourne SR having someone who would require help, compared with 9% of households in Inner Melbourne SR. In the main, the preparedness of these households was not significantly different to other households, except that households containing someone who would need help evacuating were more likely to have a written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan than those which did not (20%, compared with 14%).

*Moved to the address in
the previous 12 months*

In the October 2007 Household Preparedness for Emergencies survey, there were 288,600 households in Victoria (14%) where the respondent had lived at the address for 12 months or less. However, other members of the household may have lived at the address for a longer period of time than the respondent. This information was not collected in the survey, but an indication of household numbers can be gained from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. The Census indicates that there were 227,100 Victorian households where all household members had moved to the address in the year prior to Census Night in 2006, and an additional 71,200 households where some, but not all, household members had moved to the address in the year prior.

*Moved to the address in
the previous 12 months
continued*

Households where the respondent had lived at the address for 12 months or less prior to October 2007 were not as likely as other households to have a written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan (8%), a fire blanket (12%), a fire extinguisher (18%), a portable first aid kit (47%) or easily accessible emergency phone numbers (54%).

VOLUNTEERING

According to the Report on Government Services 2008, almost 65,000 fire, ambulance and SES volunteers played a role in the provision of emergency services in Victoria in 2006-07, with the report noting that the input by volunteers is particularly important in rural and remote service provision (SCRGSP 2008). The CFA in Victoria is "one of the world's largest volunteer-based emergency service organisations" (CFA 2007).

The Household Preparedness for Emergencies survey found that there were 66,700 households in Victoria in October 2007 which contained at least one member who currently volunteered with an emergency, safety or rescue organisation. As well as fire, ambulance and SES, volunteering in activities such as surf life saving, first aid and coastguard were in the scope of the survey. Most households containing a volunteer were located in Balance of Victoria MSR (43,200). About half of volunteer households (46%) considered that they were at risk of bushfire, including 59% of households which contained a CFA volunteer. One in six volunteer households (17%) had experienced a non-medical emergency in the previous two years.

Households containing volunteers were more likely to be better prepared for emergencies than other households, with 42% of these households having a written-down or recently rehearsed emergency plan, 41% having a fire blanket, 53% having a fire extinguisher, 62% having someone in the household with a recent first aid qualification, 76% having a portable first aid kit, and 82% having easily accessible emergency phone numbers.

1.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, By Selected Household Circumstance—October 2007

HOUSEHOLD CONTAINS AT LEAST
ONE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO

Safety precaution	Would not be able to understand emergency instructions in English (a)	Would need help evacuating (a)	Currently volunteers with an emergency, safety or rescue organisation	Respondent had lived at the address for 12 months or less	All households
Emergency plan (%) (b)	*10.9	19.7	42.2	8.2	15.1
Fire blanket (%)	7.5	23.1	40.5	11.6	21.8
Fire extinguisher (%)	9.7	27.4	53.0	18.5	30.5
First aid qualification (%) (c)	15.5	30.7	61.8	32.6	29.4
Portable first aid kit (%)	41.4	57.8	75.7	47.3	55.8
Accessible emergency numbers (%) (d)	55.8	67.9	81.9	54.0	70.3
Total households ('000)	49.3	356.3	66.7	288.6	2 011.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Based on the perception of the respondent

(b) Written down, or rehearsed in the previous 12 months. For non-medical emergencies only.

(c) Qualification obtained or renewed by a household member in the previous 3 years. Includes households where a member is a doctor or nurse.

(d) Phone numbers are displayed or stored separately and are easily accessible in an emergency.

Source: Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, Vic., Qld and ACT, October 2007 (cat. no. 4818.0.55.001).

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CHAPTER 2

STATE COMPARISON

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the same statistical indicators of other states and Australia.

2.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

			PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM THE SAME PERIOD IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
		<i>Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 08	23.8	4.5	3.3	6.0	3.6	7.6	4.6
Population								
Total population	Mar qtr 08	24.8	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.6
Natural increase(a)	Mar qtr 08	. .	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Net overseas migration(a)	Mar qtr 08	. .	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0
Net interstate migration(a)	Mar qtr 08	. .	—	−0.3	0.6	−0.3	0.2	—
Labour								
Number unemployed (trend)	Sep 08	24.6	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.3	4.2	2.0
Unemployment rate(b)	Sep 08	. .	−0.4	−0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1
Participation rate(b)	Sep 08	. .	−0.1	0.2	−0.1	0.1	−0.5	−0.1
Job vacancies (original)(c)	May qtr 08	20.9	21.1	8.9	17.1	−15.2	0.8	10.8
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	May qtr 08	. .	3.6	2.4	4.2	2.5	10.3	4.2
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Jun qtr 08	. .	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.6	5.6	4.2
Prices(d)								
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 08	. .	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.0
Established house price index	Jun qtr 08	. .	14.1	4.4	14.0	16.2	−0.9	8.2
Building								
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Aug 08	29.4	0.7	−7.2	−25.4	13.2	−3.3	−7.6
Total value of building approved (trend)	Aug 08	27.0	7.9	−6.9	−11.7	29.9	−0.1	0.8
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Aug 08	28.5	8.9	−2.3	−22.2	26.0	2.9	−1.8
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 08	27.6	6.2	−11.8	−2.9	18.1	26.4	0.5
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 08	28.4	12.9	−3.6	1.9	12.0	6.8	4.5
Consumer spending								
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Sep 08	26.4	−4.7	−9.2	−14.6	2.0	−6.9	−8.1
Retail turnover (trend)	Aug 08	23.7	2.5	3.6	3.3	9.9	3.1	3.7
Takings from tourist accommodation	Jun qtr 08	18.6	13.4	8.8	4.5	7.8	20.8	10.3
International merchandise trade								
Value of imports	Aug 08	28.2	7.8	−0.5	25.4	3.0	19.1	9.4
Value of exports	Aug 08	8.1	−4.2	26.4	90.3	32.3	34.6	38.1

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.

(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.

(c) Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0) has ceased being published, with May 2008 being the final issue. The job vacancies indicator will not be published in future issues of State and Regional Indicators, Victoria (SRIV).

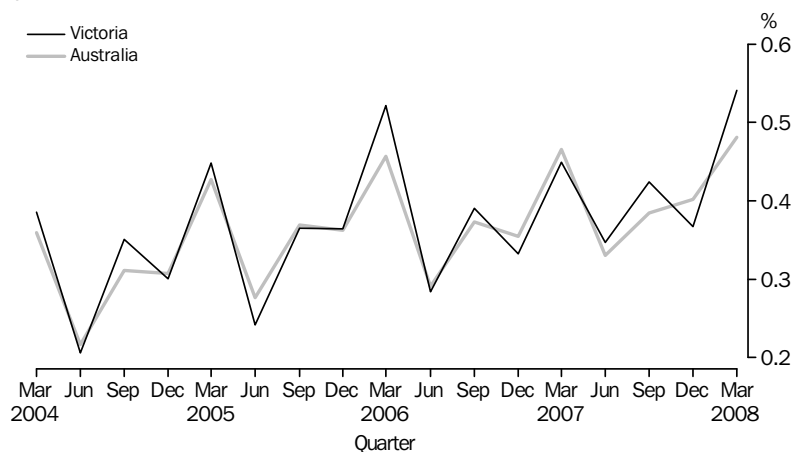
(d) Data relates to capital cities.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION**

Victoria's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

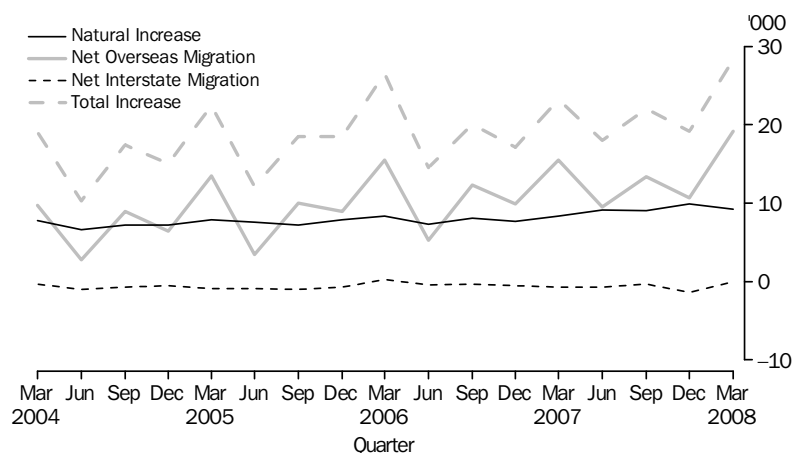
At the end of March quarter 2008, Victoria's ERP was 5,274,400 persons and increased by 28,400 persons or 0.54% since the end of December quarter 2007. Over the same period, Australia's ERP grew by 0.48% or 102,000 persons. Victoria's ERP increased by 87,600 persons or 1.69% over the 12 months since the end of March quarter 2007.

The largest contribution to Victoria's population growth in March quarter 2008 came from net overseas migration (19,100 persons) followed by natural increase (9,300 persons). The level of net interstate migration in March quarter 2008 was zero persons. Victoria has experienced a net loss of people to other states in eighteen of the last twenty quarters with the only net gain being in March quarter 2006 where its population gained 300 people through net interstate migration.

QUARTERLY POPULATION GROWTH

ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION *continued*

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

**3.1** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE (a) (b)

	PERSONS AT END OF PERIOD, VICTORIA			COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, VICTORIA				CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS	
	Male	Female	Persons	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase (c)	Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001-02	2 396.7	2 466.4	4 863.1	27.8	20.3	3.6	58.4	1.21	1.23
2002-03	2 428.6	2 494.9	4 923.5	27.1	26.8	-0.7	60.4	1.24	1.24
2003-04	2 458.9	2 522.6	4 981.5	28.3	25.0	-3.1	58.0	1.18	1.17
2004-05	2 494.0	2 554.6	5 048.6	29.9	32.3	-3.1	67.1	1.35	1.33
2005-06	2 535.1	2 591.5	5 126.5	30.7	39.6	-1.8	77.9	1.54	1.49
2006-07	2 574.9	2 629.9	5 204.8	33.3	47.2	-2.2	78.3	1.53	1.53
2006									
March	2 527.6	2 584.4	5 112.0	8.3	15.5	0.3	26.5	1.50	1.47
June	2 535.1	2 591.5	5 126.5	7.3	5.2	-0.4	14.5	1.54	1.49
September	2 545.3	2 601.2	5 146.6	8.1	12.3	-0.3	20.0	1.57	1.49
December	2 553.9	2 609.8	5 163.6	7.7	9.9	-0.5	17.1	1.54	1.48
2007									
March	2 565.7	2 621.2	5 186.8	8.4	15.5	-0.7	23.2	1.46	1.49
June	2 574.9	2 629.9	5 204.8	9.2	9.5	-0.7	18.0	1.53	1.53
September	2 586.1	2 640.8	5 226.9	9.0	13.4	-0.3	22.1	1.56	1.54
December	2 595.5	2 650.6	5 246.1	9.9	10.7	-1.4	19.2	1.60	1.59
2008									
March	2 610.0	2 664.4	5 274.4	9.3	19.1	—	28.4	1.69	1.61

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2006 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2006 to March quarter 2008 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

(b) An improved method for estimating net overseas migration has been applied from September quarter 2006 onwards.

(c) Differences between total growth and the sum of the components of population change prior to September quarter 2006 are due to intercensal discrepancy.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

CHAPTER 4

CRIME

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES

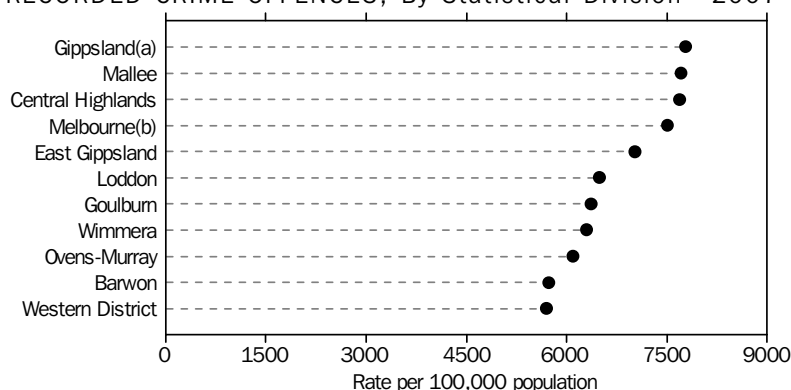
The data in the chapter are sourced directly from Victoria Police. The counts provided below relate to recorded offences, not offenders. Therefore, multiple offences committed by the same perpetrator are counted as separate recorded offences. Also, offences are recorded against the Local Government Area (LGA) in which they were committed rather than the offenders' usual place of residence. Figures must be used with caution as not all offences might be reported to the police.

Victoria recorded 376,958 crime offences during the 2007-08 financial year, an increase of 758 (0.2%) from the previous financial year. The majority (74.6%) of offences recorded in 2007-08 occurred against property.

Data were provided by Victoria Police as aggregates at LGA level. It was not possible to derive exact data for Melbourne and Gippsland Statistical Divisions (SDs) as Yarra Ranges LGA is split across these two SDs. In this chapter, Yarra Ranges LGA as a whole was included with the other LGAs in Melbourne SD to form a region referred to as Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA). Consequently, Gippsland SD as presented here excludes Yarra Ranges (S) - Pt B Statistical Local Area (SLA).

Recorded crime offence rates were calculated per 100,000 population using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2007 (cat. no. 3218.0). Gippsland SD recorded the highest rate of 7,774 per 100,000 population. Mallee (7,710) and Central Highlands (7,693) SDs also recorded relatively high rates. The lowest rates were recorded in Western District (5,699), Barwon (5,729) and Ovens-Murray (6,093) SDs.

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES, By Statistical Division—2007-08



(a) Excludes Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA.

(b) Melbourne Metropolitan Area (MMA).

RECORDED CRIME
OFFENCES *continued*

The majority (75.8%) of offences in 2007-08 occurred in MMA. Within MMA, the highest rate of 36,393 offences per 100,000 population was recorded in Melbourne LGA. Yarra (18,007) and Maribyrnong (12,109) LGAs also recorded relatively high offence rates. Nillumbik (2,534), Manningham (2,941) and Yarra Ranges (3,890) LGAs recorded the lowest rates.

Outside MMA, the highest offence rates were recorded in Latrobe (10,777), Swan Hill (9,809) and Ballarat (9,475) LGAs. Golden Plains (1,649), West Wimmera (2,425) and Indigo (2,881) LGAs recorded the lowest offence rates.

4.1 RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a), By Local Government Area—2007-08

	<i>Offences against the person</i>		<i>Offences against property</i>		<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>other offences</i>		<i>All offences</i>	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	664	552	4 687	3 895	162	135	931	774	6 444	5 354
Bayside (C)	441	475	3 202	3 450	127	137	291	314	4 061	4 376
Boroondara (C)	630	384	6 141	3 747	177	108	425	259	7 373	4 499
Brimbank (C)	1 486	843	11 911	6 758	586	333	1 253	711	15 236	8 645
Cardinia (S)	531	874	2 823	4 647	174	286	448	737	3 976	6 545
Casey (C)	1 861	812	10 872	4 746	402	176	996	435	14 131	6 169
Darebin (C)	1 151	851	9 812	7 254	429	317	973	719	12 365	9 142
Frankston (C)	1 411	1 144	8 121	6 857	380	308	1 750	1 419	11 662	9 457
Glen Eira (C)	595	454	4 567	3 482	154	117	369	281	5 685	4 335
Greater Dandenong (C)	1 701	1 286	8 499	6 427	539	408	1 631	1 233	12 370	9 354
Hobsons Bay (C)	676	790	5 479	6 406	191	223	391	457	6 737	7 877
Hume (C)	1 370	872	9 560	6 084	398	253	1 209	769	12 537	7 978
Kingston (C)	878	620	6 206	4 384	246	174	895	632	8 225	5 811
Knox (C)	1 080	705	6 462	4 219	361	236	1 057	690	8 960	5 850
Manningham (C)	387	332	2 630	2 259	130	112	278	239	3 425	2 941
Maribyrnong (C)	627	924	6 631	9 777	460	678	495	730	8 213	12 109
Maroondah (C)	613	595	5 159	5 009	186	181	789	766	6 747	6 550
Melbourne (C)	2 853	3 516	22 240	27 408	1 228	1 513	3 210	3 956	29 531	36 393
Melton (S)	686	801	4 021	4 697	246	287	383	447	5 336	6 233
Monash (C)	820	478	6 901	4 024	171	100	446	260	8 338	4 862
Moonee Valley (C)	844	750	6 636	5 900	289	257	642	571	8 411	7 478
Moreland (C)	1 023	710	8 464	5 877	481	334	659	458	10 627	7 379
Mornington Peninsula (S)	1 164	816	6 408	4 492	192	135	667	468	8 431	5 910
Nillumbik (S)	206	331	1 096	1 759	71	114	206	331	1 579	2 534
Port Phillip (C)	1 055	1 148	8 382	9 118	527	573	820	892	10 784	11 731
Stonnington (C)	886	921	7 821	8 128	394	410	467	485	11 230	9 944
Whitehorse (C)	691	454	5 812	3 814	149	98	535	351	7 187	4 717
Whittlesea (C)	918	689	6 914	5 192	402	302	751	564	8 985	6 748
Wyndham (C)	690	560	6 487	5 267	323	262	516	419	8 016	6 508
Yarra (C)	1 166	1 558	10 547	14 096	734	981	1 026	1 371	13 473	18 007
Yarra Ranges (S)	658	452	4 222	2 900	218	150	566	389	5 664	3 890
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	181	855	778	3 673	45	212	160	755	1 164	5 495
Golden Plains (S)	40	231	201	1 159	8	46	37	213	286	1 649
Greater Geelong (C)	1 514	727	9 829	4 717	328	157	1 259	604	12 930	6 205
Queenscliffe (B)	22	693	141	4 441	6	189	12	378	181	5 701
Surf Coast (S)	122	519	888	3 775	23	98	83	353	1 116	4 745
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	73	425	408	2 374	20	116	82	477	583	3 392
Glenelg (S)	219	1 060	1 055	5 106	38	184	214	1 036	1 526	7 385
Moyne (S)	132	820	463	2 875	20	124	132	820	747	4 639
Southern Grampians (S)	84	485	457	2 640	43	248	125	722	709	4 096
Warrnambool (C)	387	1 208	1 393	4 347	109	340	433	1 351	2 322	7 247
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	114	977	503	4 310	106	908	145	1 242	868	7 437
Ballarat (C)	1 208	1 347	6 340	7 071	208	232	740	825	8 496	9 475
Hepburn (S)	75	525	365	2 554	18	126	96	672	554	3 877
Moorabool (S)	177	659	870	3 241	92	343	208	775	1 347	5 018
Pyrenees (S)	36	532	136	2 011	6	89	38	562	216	3 194
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	37	598	164	2 649	12	194	40	646	253	4 087
Horsham (RC)	200	1 035	1 010	5 227	97	502	264	1 366	1 571	8 130
Northern Grampians (S)	152	1 236	555	4 512	64	520	176	1 431	947	7 699
West Wimmera (S)	33	721	51	1 114	9	197	18	393	111	2 425
Yarriambiack (S)	56	731	173	2 259	3	39	39	509	271	3 539

(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 people using Estimated Resident Population figures for each LGA as at 30 June 2007 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

4.1 RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES(a), By Local Government Area—2007-08 *continued*

	<i>Offences against the person</i>		<i>Offences against property</i>		<i>Drug offences</i>		<i>other offences</i>		<i>All offences</i>	
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	54	767	124	1 762	3	43	45	639	226	3 211
Gannawarra (S)	98	842	324	2 785	30	258	131	1 126	583	5 011
Mildura (RC)	543	1 033	3 039	5 780	179	341	473	900	4 234	8 053
Swan Hill (RC)	388	1 808	1 109	5 168	106	494	502	2 339	2 105	9 809
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	188	1 476	602	4 727	27	212	191	1 500	1 008	7 915
Greater Bendigo (C)	898	913	5 095	5 182	302	307	966	983	7 261	7 385
Loddon (S)	55	681	169	2 092	18	223	74	916	316	3 912
Macedon Ranges (S)	359	890	1 047	2 595	70	174	499	1 237	1 975	4 894
Mount Alexander (S)	107	599	548	3 070	62	347	241	1 350	958	5 367
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	151	1 077	555	3 958	55	392	189	1 348	950	6 774
Campaspe (S)	284	752	1 562	4 136	57	151	275	728	2 178	5 768
Greater Shepparton (C)	645	1 080	3 191	5 342	183	306	725	1 214	4 744	7 942
Mansfield (S)	63	837	296	3 933	11	146	85	1 129	455	6 045
Mitchell (S)	320	977	1 293	3 947	149	455	485	1 481	2 247	6 859
Moirā (S)	206	730	881	3 122	73	259	172	609	1 332	4 720
Murrindindi (S)	147	1 033	386	2 713	36	253	148	1 040	717	5 039
Strathbogie (S)	42	432	235	2 415	27	277	57	586	361	3 709
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	60	477	339	2 692	25	199	59	469	483	3 836
Indigo (S)	44	284	266	1 718	17	110	119	769	446	2 881
Towong (S)	43	687	116	1 854	21	336	36	575	216	3 453
Wangaratta (RC)	249	903	1 274	4 621	104	377	499	1 810	2 126	7 712
Wodonga (RC)	307	883	1 856	5 337	97	279	359	1 032	2 619	7 531
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	556	1 325	2 184	5 206	97	231	601	1 433	3 438	8 195
Wellington (S)	366	872	1 640	3 905	92	219	360	857	2 458	5 853
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	343	1 222	1 061	3 778	72	256	234	833	1 710	6 090
Baw Baw (S)	442	1 131	1 547	3 959	78	200	298	763	2 365	6 052
Latrobe (C)	1 199	1 645	5 001	6 860	366	502	1 291	1 771	7 857	10 777
South Gippsland (S)	163	608	645	2 404	65	242	169	630	1 042	3 884
Victoria(c)	42 947	819	281 134	5 359	14 204	271	38 673	737	376 958	7 186

(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 people using Estimated Resident Population figures for each LGA as at 30 June 2007 (cat. no. 3218.0).

(b) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges (S) LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

(c) The Victoria Total row includes offences where a region was not specified.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Services Division, <www.police.vic.gov.au>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE REDUCTION

The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. The reduced sample is still representative, with selections made across all parts of Australia. However, there will be increased volatility in the estimates.

This reduction affects most tables in the chapter.

Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design*, Nov 2007 (Second edition) (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

Between September 2007 and September 2008, the Victorian labour force grew by 34,200 people (1.2%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 28,400 (1.1%) and the number of unemployed persons rose by 5,800 (5.0%). The Victorian unemployment rate slightly increased from 4.3% to 4.4%.

In Melbourne Major Statistical Region the labour force grew by 30,300 persons or 1.5% and by 4,000 persons or 0.6% in Balance of Victoria. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time decreased from 71.9% to 71.3% in Melbourne MSR and from 68.3% to 67.2% in Balance of Victoria.

The number of unemployed people increased by 1,600 (1.9%) in Melbourne MSR and by 4,300 (12.5%) in Balance of Victoria between September 2007 and September 2008. The unemployment rate remained at 4.1% in Melbourne MSR and increased from 4.8% to 5.3% in Balance of Victoria. The labour force participation rate decreased slightly in Melbourne MSR from 65.7% to 65.5% and in Balance of Victoria from 63.3% to 62.5%.

Within Balance of Victoria, Barwon-Western District Statistical Region experienced the largest increase in employment (8,900 persons), followed by All Gippsland Statistical Region (7,200 persons). The largest falls in employment were recorded in Goulburn-Ovens-Murray (-13,000 persons) and Central Highlands-Wimmera (-4,000 persons) Statistical Regions.

5.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Statistical Region

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	1 379.4	538.3	1 917.7	79.1	1 996.8	4.0	65.3
August	1 348.8	540.1	1 888.9	86.9	1 975.7	4.4	64.6
September	1 388.7	541.9	1 930.6	82.5	2 013.1	4.1	65.7
October	1 372.4	542.9	1 915.3	77.0	1 992.3	3.9	64.9
November	1 367.4	550.9	1 918.3	84.4	2 002.7	4.2	65.2
December	1 409.8	557.0	1 966.9	93.2	2 060.1	4.5	66.9
2008							
January	1 398.1	542.2	1 940.2	95.8	2 036.0	4.7	66.0
February	1 404.4	542.1	1 946.6	94.2	2 040.7	4.6	66.1
March	1 364.3	575.9	1 940.2	90.4	2 030.6	4.5	65.7
April	1 365.6	580.0	1 945.6	97.1	2 042.7	4.8	66.0
May	1 365.8	578.7	1 944.5	87.3	2 031.8	4.3	65.5
June	1 348.3	599.9	1 948.2	89.4	2 037.6	4.4	65.6
July	1 390.3	564.7	1 954.9	86.0	2 040.9	4.2	65.6
August	1 374.5	568.4	1 942.9	77.2	2 020.1	3.8	64.9
September	1 396.2	563.1	1 959.3	84.1	2 043.4	4.1	65.5
BARWON-WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	120.8	61.3	182.1	7.9	190.0	4.2	61.9
August	127.9	57.0	184.8	8.9	193.8	4.6	63.1
September	125.9	59.0	184.9	8.9	193.7	4.6	63.0
October	127.6	62.1	189.6	9.8	199.4	4.9	64.7
November	128.1	61.2	189.3	8.6	197.9	4.3	64.1
December	134.9	66.2	201.0	8.6	209.6	4.1	67.8
2008							
January	131.4	64.7	196.2	*6.0	202.2	*3.0	65.3
February	137.2	64.8	202.1	*6.1	208.2	*2.9	67.1
March	129.7	67.4	197.1	*3.9	201.0	*1.9	64.7
April	126.5	70.5	197.0	8.3	205.3	4.0	66.0
May	131.0	67.9	198.9	6.4	205.3	3.1	65.9
June	124.7	69.2	193.9	7.7	201.7	3.8	64.6
July	126.2	69.4	195.6	*6.9	202.5	*3.4	64.8
August	122.7	72.8	195.5	*6.0	201.6	*3.0	64.4
September	125.8	68.0	193.8	9.5	203.3	4.7	64.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

5.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Statistical Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS-WIMMERA STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	69.4	30.2	99.7	6.1	105.7	5.7	63.9
August	66.4	33.1	99.5	7.1	106.6	6.7	64.4
September	66.1	32.0	98.1	*4.2	102.3	*4.1	61.7
October	68.3	32.4	100.7	5.9	106.6	5.5	64.2
November	67.4	37.0	104.4	7.9	112.3	7.0	67.5
December	67.7	35.1	102.8	8.6	111.4	7.7	66.9
2008							
January	66.6	34.5	101.1	7.5	108.6	6.9	65.1
February	71.5	31.4	102.9	9.0	111.9	8.1	67.0
March	69.2	32.8	102.0	8.1	110.1	7.4	65.8
April	64.0	34.6	98.7	*5.6	104.3	*5.4	62.2
May	66.4	36.1	102.4	*3.3	105.8	*3.1	63.0
June	62.0	35.3	97.3	*4.0	101.3	*3.9	60.2
July	55.8	35.6	91.4	*6.2	97.6	*6.4	58.0
August	55.6	34.6	90.2	*8.0	98.3	*8.2	58.3
September	59.1	35.0	94.1	10.3	104.4	9.9	61.8
LODDON-MALLEE STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	85.6	50.5	136.1	5.7	141.8	4.0	64.5
August	86.2	52.3	138.5	7.2	145.7	4.9	66.1
September	89.3	45.6	134.9	9.2	144.1	6.4	65.3
October	90.9	39.3	130.2	8.9	139.1	6.4	63.0
November	88.3	42.6	130.9	9.0	140.0	6.5	63.3
December	87.0	41.0	128.1	7.5	135.6	5.6	61.2
2008							
January	87.3	38.1	125.4	9.8	135.2	7.3	60.9
February	92.4	37.7	130.1	7.1	137.2	5.2	61.7
March	91.9	33.6	125.5	*5.5	131.0	*4.2	58.8
April	89.7	38.2	127.9	8.5	136.3	6.2	61.2
May	90.4	43.3	133.8	*5.1	138.9	3.7	62.2
June	95.2	38.4	133.7	8.0	141.7	5.7	63.4
July	91.0	37.4	128.4	8.8	137.3	6.4	61.3
August	93.9	39.8	133.7	*7.7	141.4	*5.5	63.1
September	95.1	40.4	135.4	*7.1	142.5	*5.0	63.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

5.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Statistical Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
GOULBURN-OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	108.8	44.1	152.9	*4.2	157.2	*2.7	64.7
August	109.5	43.2	152.8	*4.3	157.1	*2.8	64.6
September	109.8	43.2	153.0	*3.8	156.8	*2.4	64.3
October	106.0	43.7	149.7	*3.5	153.2	*2.3	62.8
November	103.1	44.8	147.9	*5.6	153.5	*3.6	62.8
December	101.3	44.0	145.3	*5.6	150.9	*3.7	61.7
2008							
January	99.7	43.0	142.7	7.5	150.2	5.0	61.3
February	97.5	43.6	141.1	*4.8	145.9	*3.3	59.4
March	99.1	41.9	141.1	7.3	148.3	4.9	60.3
April	106.3	45.3	151.5	8.6	160.2	5.4	65.0
May	104.8	39.9	144.6	11.0	155.6	7.0	63.0
June	106.3	42.0	148.3	*7.1	155.3	*4.5	62.8
July	100.5	45.5	146.1	*6.5	152.5	*4.2	61.6
August	97.0	40.9	137.9	*6.8	144.7	*4.7	58.4
September	99.4	40.7	140.0	*6.5	146.6	*4.5	59.0
ALL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	79.1	38.4	117.5	5.7	123.2	4.7	59.8
August	82.3	36.9	119.2	8.5	127.7	6.7	61.9
September	80.2	38.8	119.1	8.6	127.6	6.7	61.8
October	85.4	38.6	124.0	8.0	132.0	6.1	63.8
November	87.9	36.8	124.7	*6.7	131.4	*5.1	63.4
December	86.0	39.2	125.2	9.3	134.5	6.9	64.8
2008							
January	82.1	38.5	120.6	*5.3	125.8	*4.2	60.5
February	81.2	38.4	119.6	7.3	127.0	5.8	61.0
March	80.9	44.1	124.9	8.0	132.9	6.0	63.7
April	80.5	40.2	120.8	*5.5	126.2	*4.3	60.4
May	80.5	36.6	117.1	*5.0	122.1	*4.1	58.4
June	80.7	42.4	123.1	*5.8	128.9	*4.5	61.5
July	86.3	37.5	123.8	*4.3	128.1	*3.4	61.1
August	88.4	35.4	123.8	*4.3	128.1	*3.4	61.0
September	84.2	42.0	126.3	*5.4	131.7	*4.1	62.6

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

5.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), By Statistical Region *continued*

Month	EMPLOYED			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
2007							
July	463.8	224.6	688.3	29.7	718.0	4.1	62.9
August	472.3	222.5	694.8	36.1	730.8	4.9	63.9
September	471.3	218.7	690.0	34.5	724.5	4.8	63.3
October	478.2	216.1	694.3	36.1	730.4	4.9	63.7
November	474.9	222.4	697.2	37.8	735.0	5.1	64.0
December	476.9	225.5	702.4	39.7	742.1	5.3	64.5
2008							
January	467.1	218.9	685.9	36.1	722.0	5.0	62.7
February	479.9	215.9	695.8	34.4	730.2	4.7	63.3
March	470.8	219.8	690.6	32.7	723.3	4.5	62.6
April	467.0	228.8	695.8	36.5	732.3	5.0	63.3
May	473.0	223.8	696.8	30.8	727.7	4.2	62.8
June	469.0	227.3	696.3	32.5	728.9	4.5	62.8
July	459.8	225.5	685.3	32.7	718.0	4.6	61.8
August	457.6	223.5	681.1	33.0	714.0	4.6	61.4
September	463.6	226.1	689.7	38.8	728.5	5.3	62.5
VICTORIA							
2007							
July	1 843.2	762.9	2 606.0	108.8	2 714.8	4.0	64.7
August	1 821.0	762.6	2 583.7	122.9	2 706.6	4.5	64.4
September	1 860.0	760.6	2 620.6	117.1	2 737.7	4.3	65.1
October	1 850.6	759.0	2 609.6	113.1	2 722.7	4.2	64.6
November	1 842.3	773.2	2 615.5	122.2	2 737.7	4.5	64.8
December	1 886.7	782.6	2 669.3	132.9	2 802.2	4.7	66.3
2008							
January	1 865.1	761.0	2 626.2	131.9	2 758.1	4.8	65.1
February	1 884.3	758.0	2 642.3	128.6	2 770.9	4.6	65.3
March	1 835.1	795.7	2 630.8	123.1	2 753.9	4.5	64.8
April	1 832.6	808.8	2 641.4	133.6	2 775.0	4.8	65.2
May	1 838.8	802.5	2 641.3	118.1	2 759.5	4.3	64.8
June	1 817.4	827.2	2 644.5	121.9	2 766.5	4.4	64.8
July	1 850.1	790.2	2 640.2	118.7	2 758.9	4.3	64.6
August	1 832.1	791.9	2 624.0	110.2	2 734.2	4.0	63.9
September	1 859.8	789.2	2 649.0	122.9	2 771.9	4.4	64.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

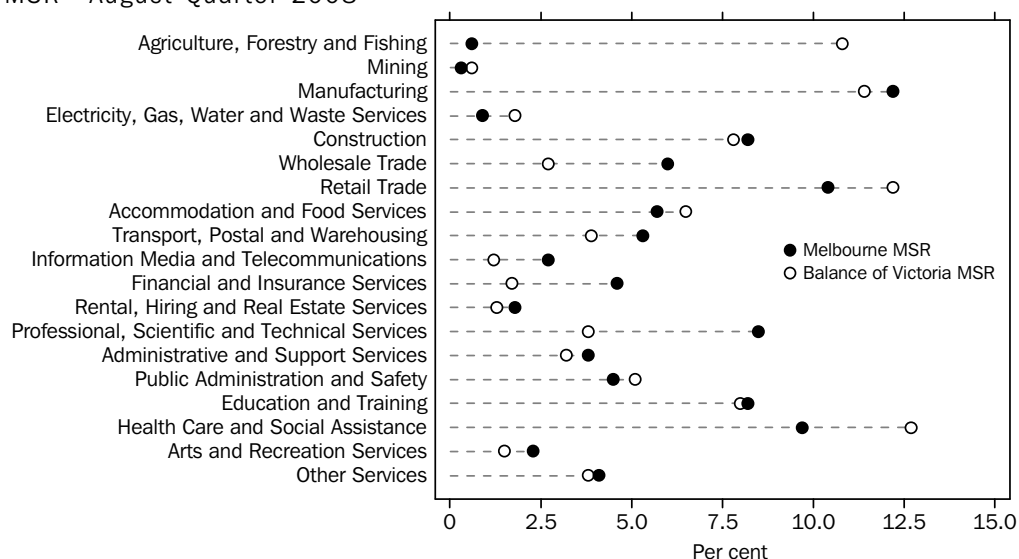
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
INDUSTRY

The Employed Persons by Industry table has been re-based to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC06) (cat. no. 1292.0) and the commentary in this section is based on the new classification. To allow bridging of time series, the Employed Persons by Industry table based on ANZSIC93 has been retained for this issue, but will not be included in future issues.

In August quarter 2008, the largest proportion of persons employed in Melbourne MSR were in the Manufacturing industry (12.2%) followed by Retail Trade (10.4%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (9.7%) while in Balance of Victoria MSR, the largest proportion of persons were employed in the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (12.7%) followed by Retail Trade (12.2%) and Manufacturing (11.4%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry (ANZSIC06), Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria MSR—August Quarter 2008



(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

In Victoria, the Construction and Mining industries had the highest proportions of total males employed (89.6% and 79.4% respectively), while the highest proportions of total females employed were in the Health Care and Social Assistance, and Education and Training industries (80.6% and 68.5% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, the Construction industry accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (94.6%), and the Health Care and Social Assistance industry accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (72.8%).

The largest proportion of part-time workers who were male was in the Transport, Postal and Warehousing industry (57.3%), and Health Care and Social Assistance employed the largest proportion of part-time females (90.3%).

5.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry (ANZSIC06) and Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSIC06	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*6.1	*1.8	7.9	*3.8	*0.9	*4.7	10.0	*2.7	12.6
Mining	*4.7	*1.1	*5.8	—	*0.5	*0.5	*4.7	*1.6	*6.3
Manufacturing	157.1	46.4	203.5	12.3	21.3	33.7	169.5	67.7	237.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	10.0	*4.3	14.3	*0.4	*1.9	*2.3	10.4	*6.3	16.7
Construction	131.4	7.2	138.6	10.7	9.6	20.3	142.2	16.7	158.9
Wholesale Trade	69.2	26.4	95.5	7.0	13.9	20.9	76.2	40.2	116.4
Retail Trade	54.2	38.4	92.6	30.1	79.1	109.2	84.3	117.5	201.8
Accommodation and Food Services	25.2	21.7	46.9	28.6	36.2	64.8	53.8	57.9	111.7
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	66.8	17.2	84.0	10.2	8.0	18.3	77.0	25.3	102.3
Information Media and Telecommunications	30.0	14.6	44.6	*2.2	*5.9	8.1	32.2	20.4	52.6
Financial and Insurance Services	42.8	35.1	77.9	*2.9	9.4	12.3	45.7	44.5	90.2
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	18.7	8.2	26.9	*2.2	6.5	8.7	20.9	14.7	35.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	84.2	46.2	130.3	9.4	26.0	35.4	93.6	72.2	165.8
Administrative and Support Services	23.4	21.6	45.0	9.6	20.0	29.6	33.0	41.6	74.6
Public Administration and Safety	42.5	31.0	73.5	*2.4	11.9	14.4	44.9	42.9	87.8
Education and Training	38.8	63.2	102.0	10.3	47.1	57.4	49.1	110.3	159.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	30.1	74.5	104.7	8.3	75.1	83.4	38.4	149.6	188.1
Arts and Recreation Services	16.6	6.9	23.4	10.6	10.5	21.0	27.1	17.3	44.5
Other Services	40.3	16.7	57.0	6.6	16.9	23.5	46.8	33.7	80.5
Total	892.1	482.5	1 374.5	167.7	400.7	568.4	1 059.8	883.1	1 942.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	39.3	10.4	49.7	8.9	14.7	23.6	48.2	25.1	73.3
Mining	*3.5	—	*3.5	—	*0.5	*0.5	*3.5	*0.5	*3.9
Manufacturing	61.6	11.3	72.9	*1.0	*4.0	*5.0	62.6	15.3	77.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	7.6	*3.1	10.7	*0.5	*1.0	*1.5	8.1	*4.1	12.2
Construction	43.1	*2.9	46.0	*4.9	*2.5	7.4	48.0	*5.4	53.4
Wholesale Trade	13.1	*0.9	14.0	*1.5	*3.2	*4.7	14.6	*4.1	18.7
Retail Trade	29.4	19.0	48.4	11.2	23.6	34.7	40.6	42.6	83.1
Accommodation and Food Services	8.4	7.7	16.1	8.9	19.5	28.4	17.3	27.2	44.5
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	18.5	*3.0	21.5	*3.0	*1.9	*4.9	21.5	*4.9	26.4
Information Media and Telecommunications	*4.0	*1.7	*5.7	*0.6	*1.7	*2.3	*4.6	*3.4	8.0
Financial and Insurance Services	*3.7	*2.8	6.5	*0.4	*4.6	*5.0	*4.2	7.4	11.6
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	*3.5	*1.7	*5.1	*1.5	*2.4	*3.9	*5.0	*4.1	9.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13.5	6.3	19.9	*0.3	*5.6	*5.9	13.9	11.9	25.7
Administrative and Support Services	*5.2	*5.3	10.6	*3.2	8.2	11.3	8.4	13.5	21.9
Public Administration and Safety	16.9	11.1	27.9	*0.5	6.2	6.7	17.3	17.3	34.6
Education and Training	12.2	17.6	29.8	*6.1	18.5	24.7	18.3	36.1	54.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	11.3	36.2	47.5	*3.6	35.5	39.1	14.9	71.6	86.6
Arts and Recreation Services	*4.6	*1.0	*5.6	*1.3	*3.2	*4.6	*6.0	*4.2	10.2
Other Services	13.6	*2.5	16.1	*4.7	*4.8	9.4	18.3	7.3	25.6
Total	313.0	144.5	457.6	62.1	161.4	223.5	375.2	305.9	681.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS (a), By Industry (ANZSIC06) and Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008 *continued*

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSIC06	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	45.4	12.2	57.6	12.7	15.6	28.3	58.1	27.8	85.9
Mining	8.1	*1.1	9.2	—	*1.0	*1.0	8.1	*2.1	10.2
Manufacturing	218.7	57.7	276.4	13.4	25.3	38.7	232.1	83.0	315.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	17.6	7.4	25.0	*0.9	*3.0	*3.9	18.5	10.4	28.9
Construction	174.6	10.1	184.6	15.6	12.1	27.7	190.2	22.1	212.3
Wholesale Trade	82.3	27.3	109.6	8.5	17.1	25.5	90.8	44.3	135.1
Retail Trade	83.6	57.4	141.0	41.3	102.7	143.9	124.9	160.1	285.0
Accommodation and Food Services	33.6	29.4	63.0	37.5	55.6	93.1	71.1	85.1	156.2
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	85.3	20.2	105.5	13.3	9.9	23.2	98.6	30.1	128.7
Information Media and Telecommunications	34.0	16.3	50.3	*2.8	7.5	10.3	36.8	23.8	60.6
Financial and Insurance Services	46.5	37.9	84.4	*3.3	14.0	17.4	49.9	51.9	101.8
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	22.2	9.8	32.1	*3.7	8.9	12.6	25.9	18.8	44.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	97.7	52.5	150.2	9.7	31.6	41.3	107.4	84.1	191.5
Administrative and Support Services	28.6	26.9	55.6	12.8	28.2	40.9	41.4	55.1	96.5
Public Administration and Safety	59.3	42.1	101.4	*2.9	18.1	21.0	62.3	60.2	122.4
Education and Training	51.0	80.8	131.8	16.4	65.6	82.0	67.4	146.4	213.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	41.4	110.7	152.1	11.9	110.6	122.5	53.4	221.3	274.6
Arts and Recreation Services	21.2	7.9	29.1	11.9	13.7	25.6	33.1	21.5	54.7
Other Services	53.9	19.3	73.1	11.2	21.7	32.9	65.1	41.0	106.1
Total	1 205.1	627.0	1 832.1	229.8	562.0	791.9	1 434.9	1 189.0	2 624.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry (ANZSIC93) and Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSIC93	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	*6.1	*2.3	8.5	*3.8	*0.9	*4.7	10.0	*3.2	13.2
Mining	*4.7	*1.1	*5.8	—	*0.5	*0.5	*4.7	*1.6	*6.3
Manufacturing	165.6	49.8	215.5	12.3	19.2	31.6	178.0	69.1	247.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*6.2	*4.3	10.5	—	*1.5	*1.5	*6.2	*5.8	12.0
Construction	133.7	6.7	140.4	10.7	10.0	20.8	144.5	16.7	161.2
Wholesale Trade	74.4	27.5	101.9	7.0	14.8	21.9	81.4	42.3	123.7
Retail Trade	75.9	41.7	117.6	43.0	95.1	138.2	119.0	136.8	255.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	21.7	19.4	41.1	18.8	25.9	44.7	40.4	45.3	85.7
Transport and Storage	56.0	15.3	71.3	8.6	9.1	17.7	64.6	24.4	89.0
Communication Services	30.0	11.5	41.4	*2.2	*3.3	*5.5	32.1	14.8	46.9
Finance and Insurance	42.8	35.1	77.9	*2.9	9.4	12.3	45.7	44.5	90.2
Property and Business Services	127.9	73.4	201.2	20.9	47.8	68.7	148.8	121.1	269.9
Government Administration and Defence	27.3	26.6	54.0	*2.0	11.0	13.0	29.4	37.7	67.0
Education	37.9	62.1	100.0	9.8	45.2	55.0	47.7	107.3	155.0
Health and Community Services	31.1	76.2	107.3	8.3	77.0	85.3	39.4	153.2	192.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	23.2	11.4	34.6	12.1	16.3	28.4	35.3	27.7	63.0
Personal and Other Services	27.6	18.0	45.6	5.1	13.6	18.7	32.8	31.6	64.4
Total	892.1	482.5	1 374.5	167.7	400.7	568.4	1 059.8	883.1	1 942.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	39.3	10.4	49.7	9.5	14.7	24.2	48.8	25.1	73.9
Mining	*3.5	—	*3.5	—	*0.5	*0.5	*3.5	*0.5	*3.9
Manufacturing	61.9	11.9	73.8	*1.0	*4.1	*5.2	62.9	16.1	78.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	*5.7	*3.1	8.8	*0.5	*1.0	*1.5	6.2	*4.1	10.4
Construction	43.5	*2.9	46.4	*4.9	*3.1	7.9	48.4	*6.0	54.3
Wholesale Trade	17.6	*1.4	19.0	*1.5	*3.2	*4.7	19.1	*4.6	23.7
Retail Trade	39.4	20.0	59.3	18.1	30.9	49.0	57.5	50.9	108.3
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	7.3	7.3	14.7	*4.4	14.7	19.1	11.7	22.0	33.7
Transport and Storage	16.5	*1.1	17.6	*2.6	*1.3	*4.0	19.2	*2.4	21.6
Communication Services	*4.2	*2.4	6.6	*0.6	—	*0.6	*4.8	*2.4	7.2
Finance and Insurance	*3.7	*2.8	6.5	*0.4	*4.6	*5.0	*4.2	7.4	11.6
Property and Business Services	20.0	12.8	32.8	*4.1	16.4	20.4	24.1	29.1	53.2
Government Administration and Defence	9.4	8.9	18.3	—	*5.7	*5.7	9.4	14.6	24.0
Education	11.5	17.6	29.2	*4.6	17.4	22.0	16.2	35.1	51.2
Health and Community Services	12.4	36.7	49.1	*3.6	35.9	39.5	16.0	72.6	88.6
Cultural and Recreational Services	*5.6	*1.6	7.2	*2.9	*4.3	7.2	8.5	*5.9	14.4
Personal and Other Services	11.4	*3.6	15.0	*3.4	*3.5	6.9	14.9	7.0	21.9
Total	313.0	144.5	457.6	62.1	161.4	223.5	375.2	305.9	681.1

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

5.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Industry (ANZSIC93) and Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008 *continued*

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANZSIC93	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
VICTORIA									
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	45.4	12.8	58.1	13.4	15.6	28.9	58.7	28.3	87.1
Mining	8.1	*1.1	9.2	—	*1.0	*1.0	8.1	*2.1	10.2
Manufacturing	227.5	61.7	289.3	13.3	23.4	36.7	240.8	85.1	326.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	11.9	7.4	19.3	*0.5	*2.5	*3.0	12.4	9.9	22.3
Construction	177.2	9.6	186.8	15.6	13.1	28.7	192.9	22.7	215.6
Wholesale Trade	91.9	28.9	120.9	8.5	18.1	26.5	100.4	47.0	147.4
Retail Trade	115.3	61.6	176.9	61.2	126.0	187.2	176.4	187.7	364.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	29.0	26.7	55.7	23.2	40.6	63.7	52.2	67.3	119.5
Transport and Storage	72.5	16.4	89.0	11.3	10.4	21.6	83.8	26.8	110.6
Communication Services	34.2	13.9	48.1	*2.8	*3.3	6.1	36.9	17.2	54.2
Finance and Insurance	46.5	37.9	84.4	*3.3	14.0	17.4	49.9	51.9	101.8
Property and Business Services	147.9	86.1	234.0	25.0	64.2	89.2	172.9	150.3	323.1
Government Administration and Defence	36.7	35.6	72.3	*2.0	16.7	18.7	38.7	52.3	91.0
Education	49.5	79.8	129.2	14.4	62.6	77.0	63.8	142.4	206.2
Health and Community Services	43.5	112.9	156.4	11.9	112.9	124.8	55.4	225.8	281.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	28.8	13.0	41.8	15.0	20.6	35.6	43.8	33.6	77.4
Personal and Other Services	39.1	21.6	60.6	8.6	17.1	25.7	47.7	38.6	86.3
Total	1 205.1	627.0	1 832.1	229.8	562.0	791.9	1 434.9	1 189.0	2 624.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
 Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

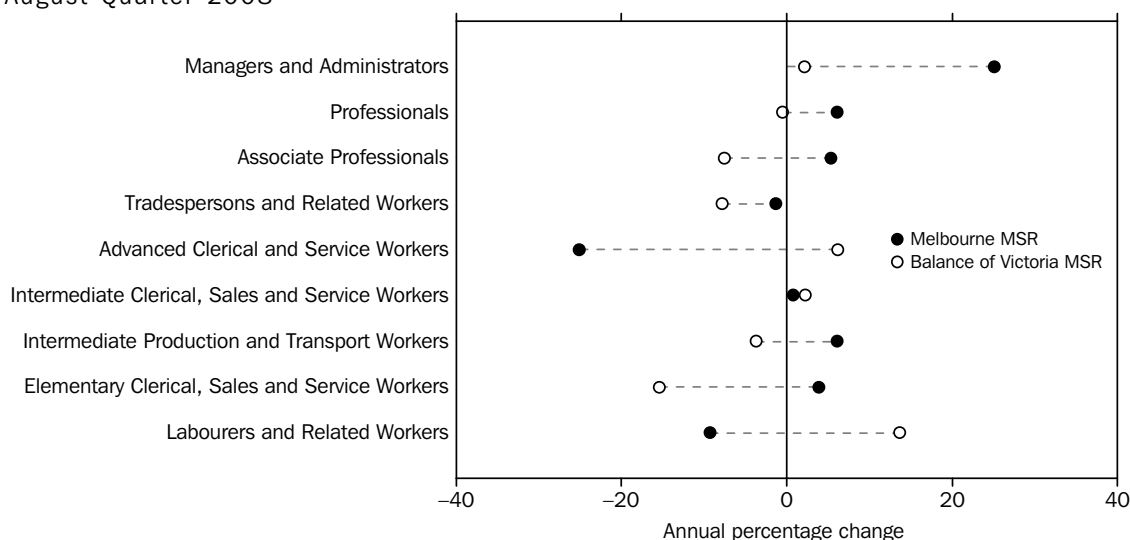
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
OCCUPATION

In August quarter 2008, the largest proportion of employed persons by occupation in Melbourne MSR were Professionals (23.8%) followed by Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (16.2%) and Associate Professionals (12.5%). In Balance of Victoria MSR, Professionals (15.9%) was the largest group of workers, followed closely by Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (15.0%) and Tradespersons and Related Workers (14.7%).

In Victoria, for male employees, the largest proportion of persons were Tradespersons and Related Workers (20.0%) followed by Professionals (18.4%) and Associate Professionals (13.0%). For female employees, the largest proportion of persons were Professionals (25.8%) followed by Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (25.3%) and Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (13.8%).

The occupations with the highest proportion of males employed were Tradespersons and Related Workers and Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (90.8% and 82.9% respectively). Advanced Clerical and Service Workers and Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers had the highest proportions of females employed (86.4% and 72.2% respectively).

Full-time workers in Victoria worked mainly as Professionals (23.2%), Tradespersons and Related Workers (15.2%) and Associate Professionals (14.0%) and part-time workers worked mainly as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (21.4%), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (20.3%) and Professionals (18.4%).

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation(b)—August Quarter 2007 to
August Quarter 2008

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
(b) Data provided on ASCO Second Edition basis.

5.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation and Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008

	FULL-TIME			PART-TIME			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ASCO Second Edition	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	125.7	36.8	162.4	*6.2	*3.7	9.9	131.9	40.4	172.3
Professionals	195.0	152.2	347.3	26.7	88.7	115.4	221.7	240.9	462.6
Associate Professionals	121.2	70.4	191.6	14.7	36.2	50.9	135.9	106.6	242.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	178.3	10.4	188.8	15.7	10.9	26.6	194.1	21.3	215.4
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	7.5	25.7	33.2	*1.4	27.3	28.7	8.9	52.9	61.9
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	75.6	114.9	190.4	19.7	104.1	123.7	95.2	218.9	314.1
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	105.3	18.5	123.7	28.4	9.2	37.6	133.6	27.7	161.3
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	24.0	31.6	55.6	25.6	93.9	119.4	49.6	125.4	175.0
Labourers and Related Workers	59.4	22.0	81.5	29.4	26.8	56.2	88.8	48.8	137.6
Total	892.1	482.5	1 374.5	167.7	400.7	568.4	1 059.8	883.1	1 942.9
BALANCE OF VICTORIA MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION									
Managers and Administrators	46.1	12.6	58.7	*6.0	11.2	17.2	52.0	23.8	75.8
Professionals	35.3	42.6	77.9	6.7	23.6	30.2	41.9	66.2	108.1
Associate Professionals	48.3	16.2	64.5	*1.8	10.1	11.9	50.1	26.3	76.4
Tradespersons and Related Workers	85.4	*3.5	88.8	7.3	*4.2	11.5	92.6	7.7	100.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	*2.6	8.9	11.5	—	11.5	11.5	*2.6	20.5	23.1
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.4	39.7	56.2	*3.9	41.9	45.9	20.4	81.7	102.0
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	43.3	*6.0	49.3	8.9	*4.4	13.3	52.2	10.5	62.6
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	7.2	8.2	15.4	10.7	30.4	41.1	17.8	38.6	56.4
Labourers and Related Workers	28.6	6.8	35.4	16.9	24.0	40.9	45.5	30.8	76.3
Total	313.0	144.5	457.6	62.1	161.4	223.5	375.2	305.9	681.1
VICTORIA									
Managers and Administrators	171.7	49.4	221.1	12.2	14.8	27.0	184.0	64.2	248.2
Professionals	230.3	194.8	425.1	33.3	112.3	145.6	263.6	307.1	570.7
Associate Professionals	169.5	86.6	256.1	16.5	46.3	62.8	186.0	132.9	318.9
Tradespersons and Related Workers	263.7	13.9	277.6	23.0	15.1	38.1	286.7	29.0	315.7
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	10.1	34.6	44.7	*1.4	38.8	40.2	11.5	73.4	85.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	92.0	154.6	246.6	23.6	146.0	169.6	115.6	300.6	416.2
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	148.5	24.5	173.0	37.3	13.7	50.9	185.8	38.2	224.0
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	31.2	39.8	71.0	36.3	124.3	160.5	67.5	164.0	231.5
Labourers and Related Workers	88.0	28.8	116.9	46.3	50.7	97.0	134.3	79.6	213.9
Total	1 205.1	627.0	1 832.1	229.8	562.0	791.9	1 434.9	1 189.0	2 624.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

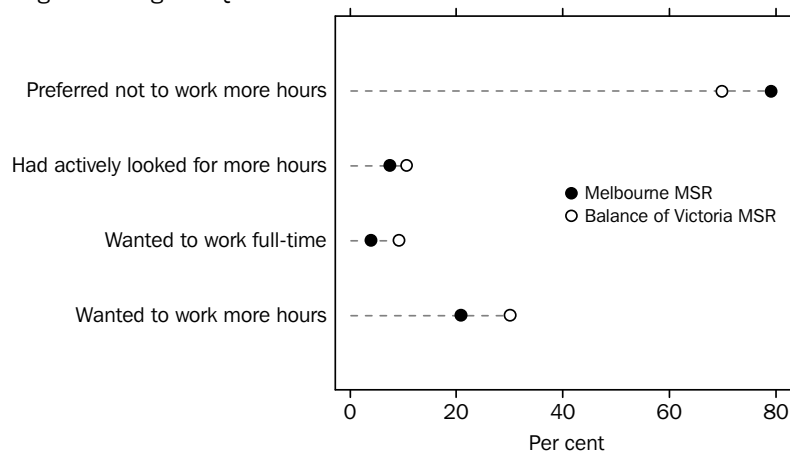
PART-TIME WORKERS

In August quarter 2008, there were 568,400 part-time workers in Melbourne MSR. From August quarter 2007 to August quarter 2008, total part-time workers increased by 28,300 persons (5.2%) in Melbourne MSR.

In August quarter 2008, females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (70.5%) in Melbourne MSR. The majority of part-time workers (78.6%) preferred not to work additional hours, and this was more common amongst females (81.0%) than males (72.7%).

In Balance of Victoria MSR, the total number of part-time workers in August quarter 2008 was 223,500, an increase of 1,000 persons (0.4%) since August quarter 2007. The majority of these part-time workers (72.7%) preferred not to work more hours. Again the proportion of part-time workers was greater amongst females (76.1%) than males (64.1%).

PART-TIME WORKER'S INTENTION, By Major Statistical Region—August Quarter 2008



PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued***5.5** PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Melbourne

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS

	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and was available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2007						
May	113.8	18.8	14.7	49.4	163.2	30.3
August	116.3	17.2	11.6	46.9	163.1	28.7
November	110.3	18.6	14.5	58.0	168.3	34.5
2008						
February	115.2	18.4	14.0	55.5	170.7	32.5
May	139.4	14.2	8.5	44.0	183.4	24.0
August	122.0	19.9	14.6	45.7	167.7	27.2
FEMALES						
2007						
May	306.7	21.5	10.2	69.1	375.8	18.4
August	305.9	22.0	10.6	71.0	377.0	18.8
November	310.2	23.0	13.8	72.3	382.6	18.9
2008						
February	298.6	22.3	10.6	72.9	371.5	19.6
May	318.2	29.2	14.2	77.1	395.3	19.5
August	324.7	23.8	13.0	76.0	400.7	19.0
PERSONS						
2007						
May	420.4	40.4	25.0	118.5	538.9	22.0
August	422.2	39.2	22.2	117.9	540.1	21.8
November	420.5	41.6	28.3	130.3	550.9	23.7
2008						
February	413.8	40.6	24.6	128.4	542.1	23.7
May	457.6	43.4	22.7	121.1	578.7	20.9
August	446.7	43.7	27.7	121.7	568.4	21.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS

*continued***5.6** PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Balance of Victoria

PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS

	<i>Preferred not to work more hours</i>	<i>Had actively looked for more hours and was available to start last week</i>	<i>Wanted to work full-time</i>	<i>All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours</i>	<i>Total part-time workers</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES						
2007						
May	40.7	7.3	4.7	17.8	58.5	30.4
August	41.1	8.7	7.7	23.6	64.8	36.5
November	39.3	7.3	6.8	21.8	61.1	35.7
2008						
February	38.1	6.9	6.2	18.5	56.6	32.7
May	36.1	8.8	7.9	25.9	61.9	41.8
August	39.8	6.6	*5.5	22.4	62.1	36.0
FEMALES						
2007						
May	111.6	11.2	7.7	42.3	153.9	27.5
August	117.2	11.7	7.2	40.6	157.7	25.7
November	121.3	15.7	9.6	40.0	161.3	24.8
2008						
February	121.6	15.7	10.6	37.7	159.3	23.7
May	120.4	15.0	12.6	41.4	161.9	25.6
August	122.8	16.5	7.2	38.6	161.4	23.9
PERSONS						
2007						
May	152.3	18.4	12.5	60.1	212.4	28.3
August	158.3	20.5	14.9	64.2	222.5	28.9
November	160.5	23.0	16.4	61.8	222.4	27.8
2008						
February	159.6	22.7	16.8	56.2	215.9	26.0
May	156.5	23.8	20.6	67.3	223.8	30.1
August	162.5	23.0	12.8	61.0	223.5	27.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

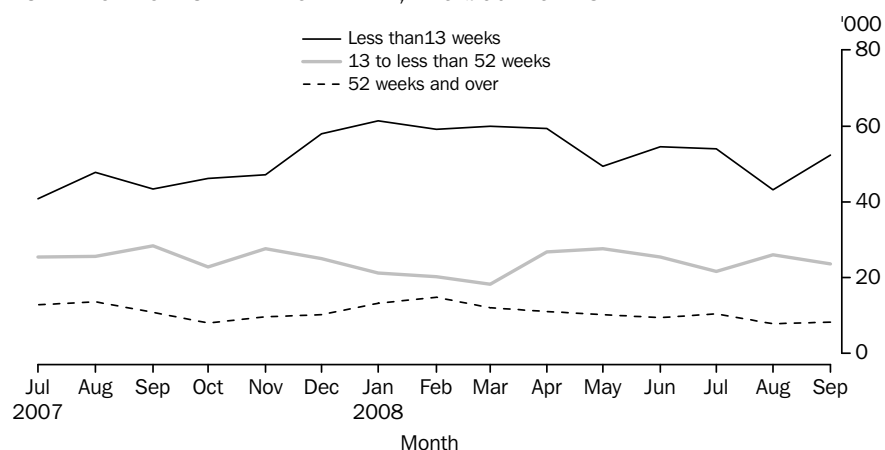
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between September 2007 and September 2008, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) increased by 20.5% in Melbourne MSR and increased by 26.7% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

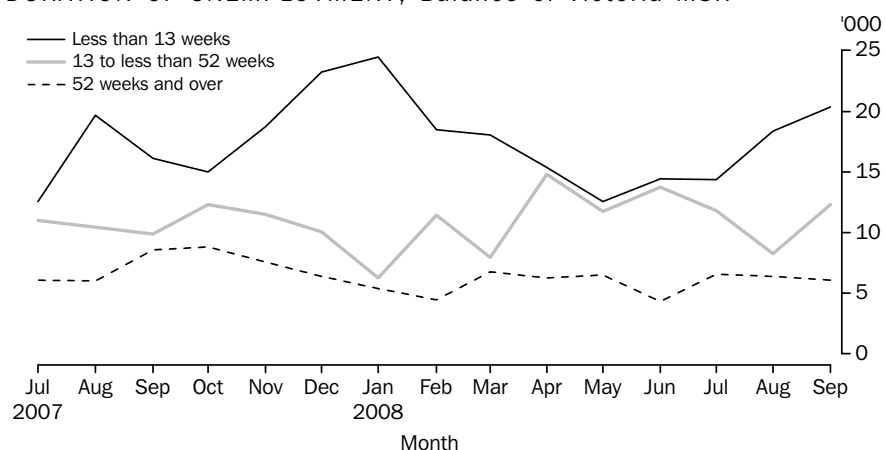
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) decreased by 16.3% in Melbourne MSR and increased by 24.2% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) decreased by 24.1% in Melbourne MSR and by 29.1% in Balance of Victoria MSR.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, Melbourne MSR



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, Balance of Victoria MSR



5.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR UNDER 13 WEEKS									
2007									
July	20.0	20.7	40.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	26.9	26.5	53.4
August	25.4	22.3	47.7	9.2	10.5	19.6	34.6	32.8	67.4
September	18.4	25.0	43.4	7.5	8.6	16.1	25.9	33.7	59.5
October	23.3	22.8	46.1	6.0	8.9	15.0	29.4	31.7	61.1
November	23.5	23.6	47.1	9.4	9.3	18.8	33.0	32.9	65.9
December	33.9	24.0	57.9	11.4	11.8	23.2	45.4	35.8	81.1
2008									
January	29.5	31.7	61.3	10.1	14.4	24.4	39.6	46.1	85.7
February	25.9	33.2	59.1	6.9	11.6	18.5	32.8	44.8	77.6
March	32.2	27.8	60.0	8.2	9.8	18.0	40.4	37.7	78.0
April	26.0	33.3	59.3	6.1	9.3	15.4	32.0	42.7	74.7
May	24.3	25.1	49.3	6.0	6.6	12.6	30.2	31.7	61.9
June	28.5	26.1	54.6	8.1	6.4	14.5	36.6	32.4	69.0
July	26.0	28.0	54.0	7.7	6.6	14.3	33.7	34.6	68.4
August	21.5	21.7	43.2	9.9	8.5	18.4	31.4	30.2	61.6
September	24.7	27.6	52.3	11.2	9.2	20.4	35.9	36.8	72.7
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 13 AND UNDER 52 WEEKS									
2007									
July	12.5	12.9	25.5	4.8	6.2	11.0	17.3	19.1	36.5
August	12.3	13.2	25.6	4.5	6.0	10.4	16.8	19.2	36.0
September	15.1	13.3	28.3	4.2	5.6	9.9	19.3	18.9	38.2
October	11.9	11.0	22.9	5.8	6.6	12.3	17.7	17.5	35.2
November	13.3	14.2	27.6	*4.4	7.1	11.5	17.7	21.4	39.1
December	12.0	12.9	25.0	*3.6	6.4	10.1	15.7	19.3	35.0
2008									
January	11.0	10.1	21.2	*3.5	*2.8	6.3	14.5	13.0	27.4
February	10.2	10.1	20.3	*3.9	7.6	11.5	14.0	17.7	31.7
March	11.1	7.3	18.3	*3.0	5.0	7.9	14.0	12.2	26.3
April	13.4	13.3	26.8	9.4	5.4	14.8	22.8	18.8	41.6
May	12.8	14.8	27.6	5.8	5.9	11.7	18.6	20.7	39.3
June	12.1	13.3	25.4	7.6	6.1	13.7	19.8	19.4	39.2
July	9.7	11.8	21.5	*5.5	6.3	11.8	15.2	18.1	33.3
August	14.0	12.0	26.0	*3.4	*4.8	8.2	17.4	16.8	34.3
September	12.4	11.3	23.7	*6.1	6.3	12.3	18.4	17.5	36.0

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

5.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(a), By Sex and Major Statistical Region *continued*

	MELBOURNE MSR			BALANCE OF VICTORIA MSR			VICTORIA		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS UNEMPLOYED FOR 52 WEEKS AND OVER									
2007									
July	6.5	6.3	12.8	*2.6	*3.5	6.1	9.2	9.8	18.9
August	7.5	6.1	13.5	*2.7	*3.3	6.0	10.2	9.3	19.5
September	5.4	5.4	10.8	5.5	*3.0	8.6	10.9	8.4	19.3
October	*3.9	*4.1	8.0	6.0	*2.8	8.8	9.9	6.9	16.8
November	5.1	*4.6	9.7	*4.4	*3.2	7.5	9.5	7.7	17.2
December	6.0	*4.4	10.4	*4.2	*2.2	6.4	10.2	6.6	16.7
2008									
January	7.3	6.0	13.3	*3.3	*2.0	5.4	10.6	8.1	18.7
February	8.6	6.2	14.8	*3.7	*0.8	*4.5	12.3	7.0	19.2
March	6.1	5.9	12.0	*4.1	*2.7	6.7	10.2	8.6	18.8
April	7.0	*4.1	11.0	*2.9	*3.3	6.2	9.9	7.4	17.3
May	5.4	*5.0	10.3	*3.6	*2.9	6.5	9.0	7.9	16.9
June	5.6	*3.8	9.4	*1.8	*2.5	*4.3	7.4	6.3	13.7
July	*5.6	*4.9	10.4	*3.4	*3.1	6.6	9.0	8.0	17.0
August	*3.2	*4.8	8.0	*2.0	*4.4	6.4	5.2	9.1	14.3
September	*5.0	*3.1	8.2	*2.7	*3.4	*6.1	7.7	6.6	14.3
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED PERSONS									
2007									
July	39.1	39.9	79.1	14.2	15.5	29.7	53.4	55.4	108.8
August	45.2	41.6	86.9	16.4	19.7	36.1	61.6	61.4	122.9
September	38.9	43.7	82.5	17.2	17.3	34.5	56.1	61.0	117.1
October	39.1	37.8	77.0	17.8	18.3	36.1	57.0	56.2	113.1
November	42.0	42.4	84.4	18.2	19.6	37.8	60.2	62.0	122.2
December	52.0	41.3	93.2	19.2	20.4	39.7	71.2	61.7	132.9
2008									
January	47.8	47.9	95.8	16.9	19.2	36.1	64.7	67.2	131.9
February	44.7	49.5	94.2	14.5	19.9	34.4	59.1	69.4	128.6
March	49.4	41.0	90.4	15.2	17.5	32.7	64.6	58.5	123.1
April	46.4	50.7	97.1	18.4	18.1	36.5	64.8	68.8	133.6
May	42.4	44.9	87.3	15.4	15.4	30.8	57.8	60.3	118.1
June	46.2	43.2	89.4	17.6	15.0	32.5	63.8	58.2	121.9
July	41.3	44.7	86.0	16.7	16.0	32.7	58.0	60.7	118.7
August	38.7	38.5	77.2	15.3	17.6	33.0	54.0	56.1	110.2
September	42.2	42.0	84.1	19.9	18.9	38.8	62.0	60.9	122.9

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

5.8 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area(d): **Smoothed Series**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	March Quarter 2008	June Quarter 2008
	%	%
Melbourne(e)		
Banyule (C)	3.1	3.2
Bayside (C)	2.4	2.7
Boroondara (C)	2.7	2.7
Brimbank (C)	7.7	7.1
Cardinia (S)	4.6	5.0
Casey (C)	5.1	5.5
Darebin (C)	6.2	6.3
Frankston (C)	4.8	4.8
Glen Eira (C)	3.5	3.9
Greater Dandenong (C)	7.7	8.2
Hobsons Bay (C)	4.5	4.3
Hume (C)	6.6	6.9
Kingston (C)	4.5	5.0
Knox (C)	3.2	3.1
Manningham (C)	3.3	3.3
Maribyrnong (C)	7.9	7.3
Maroondah (C)	3.6	3.5
Melbourne (C)	4.1	3.7
Melton (S)	6.0	5.7
Monash (C)	4.0	3.9
Moonee Valley (C)	2.9	2.7
Moreland (C)	4.1	4.2
Mornington Peninsula (S)	3.7	3.7
Nillumbik (S)	1.7	1.7
Port Phillip (C)	2.9	2.6
Stonnington (C)	2.1	2.2
Whitehorse (C)	4.3	5.0
Whittlesea (C)	4.8	3.9
Wyndham (C)	5.8	3.6
Yarra (C)	4.0	3.6
Yarra Ranges (S)	3.7	4.5

- (a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
- (b) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).
- (c) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEEWR website.
- (d) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.
- (e) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

5.8 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area(d): **Smoothed Series** *continued*

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	March	June
	Quarter 2008	Quarter 2008
	%	%
Barwon		
Colac-Otway (S)	3.4	3.3
Golden Plains (S)	2.5	2.3
Greater Geelong (C)	4.7	4.3
Queenscliffe (B)	2.0	1.9
Surf Coast (S)	2.4	2.2
Western District		
Corangamite (S)	2.4	2.2
Glenelg (S)	4.9	4.4
Moyne (S)	2.6	2.4
Southern Grampians (S)	3.6	3.5
Warrnambool (C)	4.6	4.7
Central Highlands		
Ararat (RC)	6.6	5.6
Ballarat (C)	8.1	7.1
Hepburn (S)	7.9	6.7
Moorabool (S)	5.0	4.4
Pyrenees (S)	7.3	6.0
Wimmera		
Hindmarsh (S)	4.8	3.8
Horsham (RC)	6.6	5.6
Northern Grampians (S)	7.0	5.9
West Wimmera (S)	3.2	4.2
Yarriambiack (S)	5.4	3.2
Mallee		
Buloke (S)	3.0	3.0
Gannawarra (S)	4.1	4.1
Mildura (RC)	7.5	7.3
Swan Hill (RC)	5.4	5.4
Loddon		
Central Goldfields (S)	8.7	8.6
Greater Bendigo (C)	6.1	6.0
Loddon (S)	4.9	4.7
Macedon Ranges (S)	2.6	2.5
Mount Alexander (S)	5.7	5.4
Goulburn		
Campaspe (S)	3.0	3.6
Delatite (S)	3.5	4.0
Greater Shepparton (C)	4.3	5.1
Mitchell (S)	3.2	3.9
Moira (S)	3.1	3.8
Murrindindi (S)	2.6	3.2
Strathbogie (S)	2.8	3.2

- (a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
- (b) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).
- (c) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEEWR website.
- (d) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

5.8 ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), By Local Government Area(d): **Smoothed Series** *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	March Quarter 2008	June Quarter 2008
	%	%
Ovens-Murray		
Alpine (S)	2.8	3.3
Indigo (S)	2.2	2.7
Towong (S)	1.8	2.2
Wangaratta (RC)	3.5	4.3
Wodonga (RC)	3.3	5.6
East Gippsland		
East Gippsland (S)	6.2	5.9
Wellington (S)	5.0	2.8
Gippsland(e)		
Bass Coast (S)	6.1	5.6
Baw Baw (S)	4.1	3.9
La Trobe (S)	7.7	7.3
South Gippsland (S)	3.6	3.2
Unincorporated Vic(f)	1.6	4.2

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

(b) The LGA data which appears here is aggregated from SLA data provided by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).

(c) For methodology see Explanatory notes in DEEWR publication Small Area Labour Markets, available from the DEEWR website.

(d) Local Government Area is based on ASGC 2001.

(e) The majority of the Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S) — Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne. Therefore, summing LGA estimates within Melbourne will slightly over-report the true estimate for Melbourne SD, and summing LGA estimates within Gippsland or Balance of Victoria will slightly under-report the true estimate for the corresponding ASGC regions.

(f) Due to the small size of the labour force, particular care should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), <www.workplace.gov.au>.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question, or by supplies sourced from another state, or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

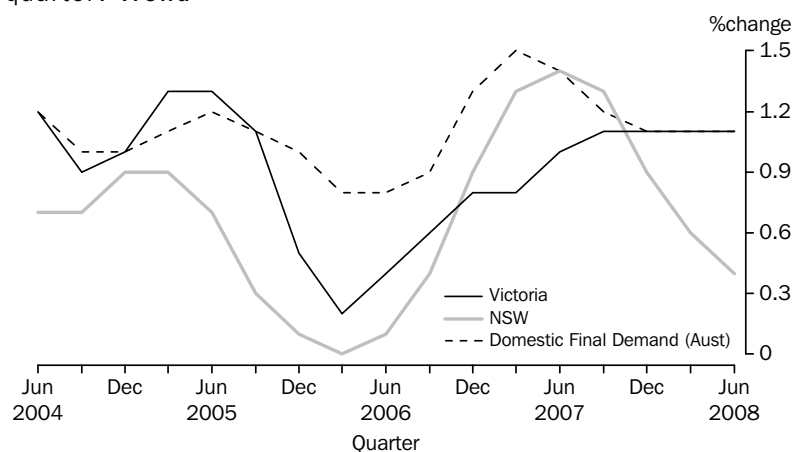
Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector non-financial corporation to private sector non-financial corporation from the March quarter 2007. There is a trend break from March quarter 2007 in a number of series related to the privatisation of Telstra. As a result no trend estimates are published for these series. For more information please see *Information Paper: Treatment of Telstra in ABS statistics* (cat. no. 8102.0) released 26 February 2007.

In June quarter 2008, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$64,969m, an increase of 1.1% from March quarter 2008. This was above the trend growth for New South Wales (0.4%) and equal to the Australian trend growth (1.1%) domestic final demand over the same period.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

continued

Household final consumption expenditure is the largest component of state final demand, and accounted for 57.7% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand in June quarter 2008. This represented an increase in household final consumption expenditure of 0.4% from March quarter 2008. The other main contributors to trend state final demand were private gross fixed capital formation (23.3%) and government final consumption expenditure (16.1%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measure—Change from previous quarter: **Trend**

6.1 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Chain Volume Measures: **Seasonally Adjusted and Trend**

	2006			2007				2008	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 168	10 130	9 999	10 103	10 082	10 206	10 316	10 360	10 475
Households	35 035	35 217	35 698	36 107	36 311	36 655	37 156	37 444	37 307
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 773	4 849	4 755	5 110	4 749	4 989	5 001	4 700	5 253
Non-dwelling construction	2 872	3 185	2 937	3 168	3 527	3 660	3 789	3 946	4 250
Livestock	178	136	136	136	136	152	152	152	152
Intangible fixed assets	759	781	777	816	884	874	887	934	964
Dwellings	3 555	3 712	3 650	3 585	3 574	3 721	3 749	3 795	3 894
Ownership transfer costs	934	829	862	831	993	975	954	939	965
Total private	13 092	13 491	13 117	13 647	13 863	14 372	14 531	14 465	15 478
Public	1 995	1 821	2 234	1 675	1 867	1 562	1 687	1 737	1 909
State final demand	60 281	60 659	61 047	61 533	62 123	62 795	63 690	64 006	65 170
International trade—exports of goods	5 189	5 397	5 218	4 974	5 024	5 149	5 122	5 056	5 043
International trade—imports of goods	12 043	12 436	12 577	13 108	13 480	13 371	14 252	14 722	15 039
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 103	10 103	10 071	10 058	10 114	10 201	10 293	10 383	10 449
Households	34 976	35 305	35 675	36 028	36 364	36 733	37 076	37 323	37 475
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 836	4 828	4 851	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	3 041	2 984	3 027	np	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	166	148	135	134	141	148	152	153	152
Intangible fixed assets	762	769	779	837	858	879	900	927	961
Dwellings	3 527	3 629	3 655	3 609	3 615	3 677	3 752	3 815	3 867
Ownership transfer costs	896	861	846	883	943	971	964	950	952
Total private	13 243	13 226	13 294	13 622	13 931	14 230	14 483	14 796	15 122
Public	1 924	1 973	2 063	np	np	np	np	np	np
State final demand	60 248	60 606	61 068	61 533	62 152	62 821	63 528	64 254	64 969
International trade—exports of goods	5 263	5 290	5 192	5 074	5 039	5 091	5 110	5 079	5 041
International trade—imports of goods	12 235	12 315	12 685	13 033	13 320	13 675	14 133	14 646	15 130

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

6.1 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Chain Volume Measures: **Seasonally Adjusted and Trend** *continued*

	2006			2007				2008	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%) (b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	0.4	—	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Households	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	0.6	-0.2	0.5	np	np	np	np	np	np
Non-dwelling construction	-4.4	-1.9	1.4	np	np	np	np	np	np
Livestock	-6.8	-10.4	-9.0	-1.1	5.4	4.8	3.0	0.8	-0.5
Intangible fixed assets	1.5	0.8	1.3	7.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.6
Dwellings	1.5	2.9	0.7	-1.3	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.4
Ownership transfer costs	-0.7	-3.9	-1.8	4.4	6.8	2.9	-0.7	-1.4	0.1
Total private	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2
Public	0.9	2.5	4.6	np	np	np	np	np	np
State final demand	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
International trade—exports of goods	2.7	0.5	-1.8	-2.3	-0.7	1.0	0.4	-0.6	-0.8
International trade—imports of goods	-0.7	0.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

6.2 STATE FINAL DEMAND(a), Original

	2006			2007				2008	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
CURRENT PRICES (\$ m)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 421	10 207	10 338	10 330	10 576	10 648	11 033	10 902	11 424
Households	34 949	35 802	38 060	35 753	37 085	38 215	40 803	38 287	39 486
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 755	4 619	5 189	4 519	4 574	4 564	5 171	3 975	4 855
Non-dwelling construction	2 875	3 434	3 228	3 008	3 769	4 313	4 446	4 041	4 867
Livestock	178	132	132	132	132	196	196	196	196
Intangible fixed assets	745	760	799	763	846	815	877	847	901
Dwellings	3 601	3 878	3 761	3 265	3 689	4 012	4 061	3 657	4 250
Ownership transfer costs	889	918	1 016	972	1 180	1 151	1 134	1 251	1 196
Total private	13 043	13 740	14 126	12 658	14 189	15 052	15 886	13 966	16 265
Public	2 199	1 684	2 265	1 676	2 072	1 471	1 761	1 741	2 197
State final demand	60 611	61 431	64 788	60 417	63 922	65 386	69 483	64 896	69 373
International trade—exports of goods	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 822	5 394	5 516	5 642	5 095	5 645
International trade—imports of goods	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 251	13 015	13 271	14 256	13 838	14 679
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$ m)(b)									
Final consumption expenditure									
General government	10 232	10 068	10 081	10 018	10 148	10 154	10 409	10 266	10 554
Households	34 554	35 261	37 443	34 826	35 803	36 676	38 992	36 060	36 834
Gross fixed capital formation									
Private									
Machinery and equipment	4 822	4 690	5 299	4 683	4 790	4 817	5 553	4 297	5 276
Non-dwelling construction	2 846	3 357	3 112	2 849	3 497	3 912	3 980	3 532	4 220
Livestock	178	136	136	136	136	152	152	152	152
Intangible fixed assets	753	770	819	789	880	861	935	902	960
Dwellings	3 595	3 887	3 769	3 239	3 627	3 907	3 882	3 415	3 955
Ownership transfer costs	919	837	862	837	979	982	953	946	951
Total private	13 135	13 678	13 998	12 533	13 909	14 631	15 456	13 245	15 515
Public	2 187	1 663	2 240	1 652	2 042	1 427	1 689	1 681	2 099
State final demand	60 028	60 670	63 761	59 029	61 903	62 889	66 546	61 252	65 001
International trade—exports of goods	5 301	5 486	5 409	4 576	5 141	5 236	5 306	4 653	5 174
International trade—imports of goods	11 838	12 752	13 102	12 459	13 289	13 707	14 846	14 000	14 832

(a) Revisions to various series have resulted from the availability of more up-to-date source data.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006–07.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

CHAPTER 7

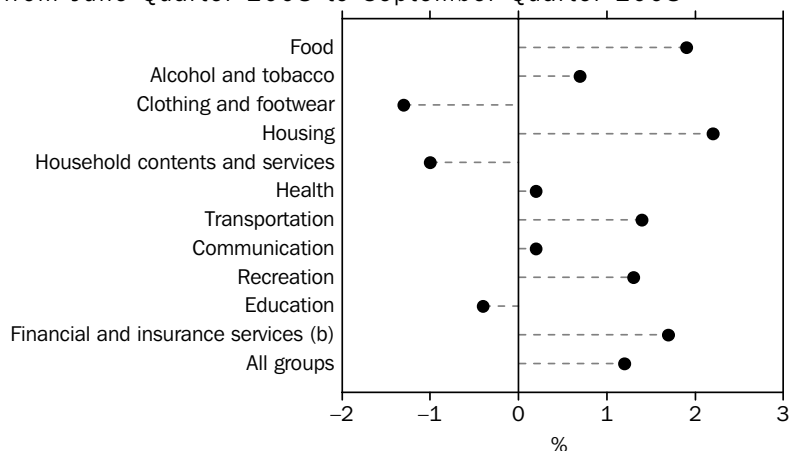
PRICE INDEXES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between June quarter 2008 and September quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 1.2%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Housing (2.2%), Food (1.9%), and Financial and insurance services (1.7%). The groups which recorded decreases were Clothing and footwear (−1.3%), Household contents and services (−1.0%) and Education (−0.4%).

Between September quarter 2007 and September quarter 2008, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 4.8%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 5.0% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Financial and insurance services (9.2%), Transportation (9.1%) and Housing (7.2%). The only group which recorded a decrease for the year was Clothing and footwear (−2.0%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX GROUPS, Melbourne—Percentage change from June Quarter 2008 to September Quarter 2008



7.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), By Group, Melbourne

	MELBOURNE					MELBOURNE		WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES	
	Sep Qtr 2007	Dec Qtr 2007	Mar Qtr 2008	Jun Qtr 2008	Sep Qtr 2008	Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Percentage change from previous quarter	Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Percentage change from previous quarter
	index	index	index	index	index	%	%	%	%
Food	175.8	175.5	177.4	177.6	181.0	3.0	1.9	3.4	1.4
Alcohol and tobacco	247.3	251.5	254.2	259.1	260.8	5.5	0.7	5.8	1.4
Clothing and footwear	111.1	111.3	106.7	110.3	108.9	-2.0	-1.3	—	-0.7
Housing	120.5	122.2	125.9	126.4	129.2	7.2	2.2	6.8	2.6
Household contents and services	123.9	124.2	124.1	125.6	124.4	0.4	-1.0	0.9	-0.9
Health	242.2	239.8	247.8	253.7	254.2	5.0	0.2	5.1	-0.2
Transportation	159.7	163.9	166.5	171.8	174.2	9.1	1.4	8.7	1.0
Communication	110.7	110.8	110.7	110.8	111.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Recreation	135.5	136.6	136.5	135.4	137.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Education	253.6	253.7	265.2	265.3	264.2	4.2	-0.4	4.7	-0.5
Financial and insurance services(b)	107.2	109.8	111.7	115.1	117.1	9.2	1.7	9.5	1.7
All groups	156.9	158.5	160.6	162.5	164.4	4.8	1.2	5.0	1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: four quarter average 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. includes new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

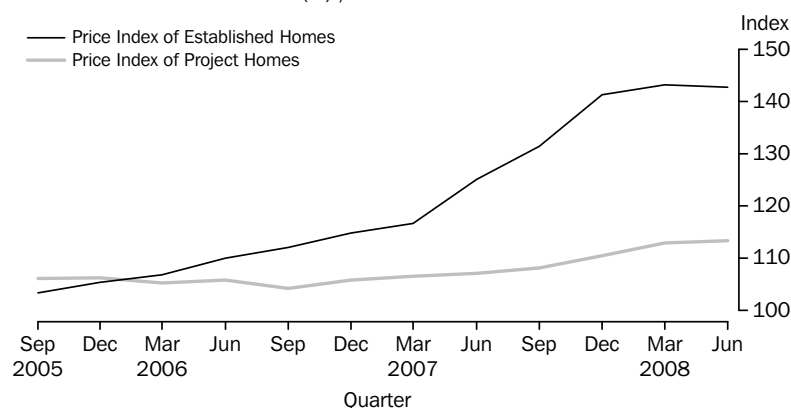
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. For project homes indexes price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

September quarter 2005 saw the introduction of a new methodology for compiling the established house price index. A detailed discussion of the new methodology is provided in *Information Paper: Renovating the Established House Price Index* (cat. no. 6417.0) released on 30 November 2005. The new established house price index commenced from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern for the project home price index was introduced in September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

In June quarter 2008, the price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 0.4% while preliminary estimates of the price of established homes decreased by 0.3%. These followed a rise of 2.3% in project homes and a rise of 1.3% in established homes during the previous quarter. Preliminary estimates of the weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a decrease of 0.3% in established house prices and an increase of 1.0% in project house prices in June quarter 2008.

From June quarter 2007 to June quarter 2008, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 14.1% while project home prices rose by 5.8%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne



(a) Base each index: four quarter average 2003-04 = 100.

7.2 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

MELBOURNE					WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 CAPITAL CITIES				
	<i>Established homes(b)</i>		<i>Project homes</i>			<i>Established homes(b)</i>		<i>Project homes</i>	
	Percentage change from previous period		Percentage change from previous period			Percentage change from previous period		Percentage change from previous period	
	index	%	index	%		index	%	index	%
2005-06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5		105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006-07	117.2	10.1	105.9	—		115.5	9.9	113.3	2.7
2007-08	139.7	19.2	111.2	5.0		128.9	11.7	118.8	4.8
2007									
March	116.7	1.7	106.5	0.7		115.4	1.1	113.7	1.0
June	125.1	7.2	107.1	0.6		120.3	4.2	114.9	1.1
September	131.5	5.1	108.2	1.0		124.8	3.7	116.2	1.1
December	141.3	7.5	110.4	2.0		130.1	4.2	117.8	1.4
2008									
March	p143.1	p1.3	112.9	2.3		p130.6	p0.4	119.9	1.8
June	p142.7	p-0.3	113.3	0.4		p130.2	p-0.3	121.1	1.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Base of each index: four quarter average 2003-04 = 100.0.

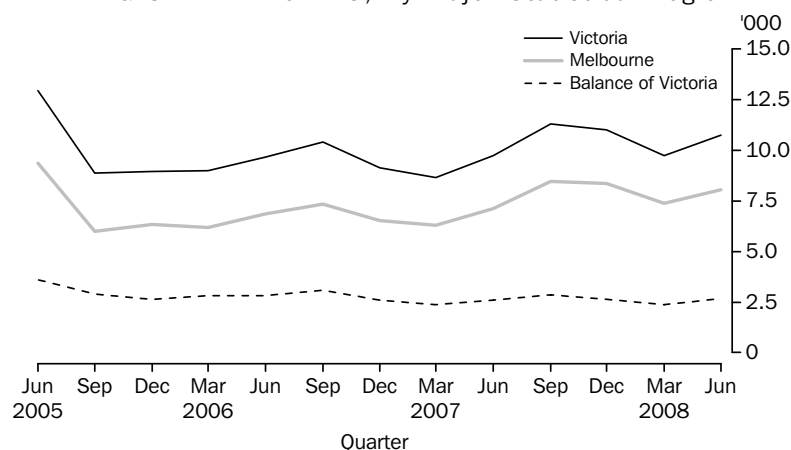
(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are preliminary.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

BUILDING APPROVALS

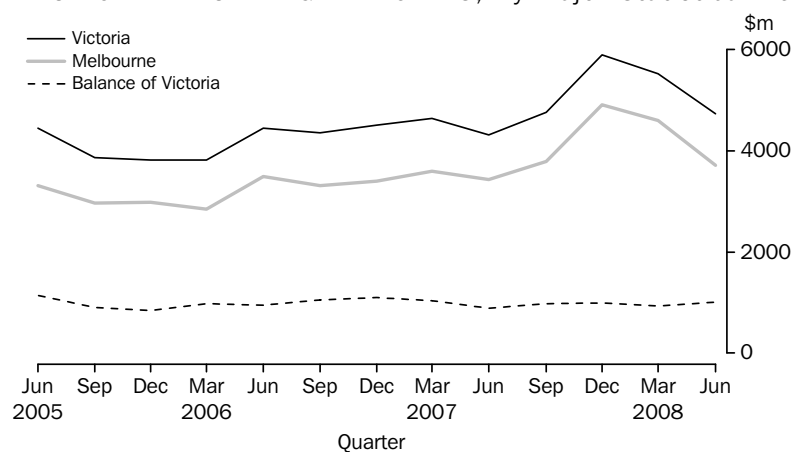
In June quarter 2008, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 10,747. This was 995 more than in March quarter 2008, or an increase of 10.2%. From June quarter 2007 to June quarter 2008, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased by 9.4%, while in the Balance of Victoria the increase was 12.8%. In Melbourne MSR, the highest number of new dwelling units approved in June quarter 2008 were in Wyndham (865), Casey (790) and Melton (679) LGAs. The largest increase in the number of new dwelling unit approvals was in Melton LGA (241) followed by Casey (191) and Wyndham (187) LGAs, and the largest decreases were in Melbourne (-505), Boroondara (-71) and Moreland (-69) LGAs.

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$803.8 million lower in June quarter 2008 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS, By Major Statistical Region



8.1 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2007			2008		2007			2008	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne(b)										
Banyule (C)	123	158	256	128	117	60.6	68.4	87.6	65.1	55.3
Bayside (C)	124	130	126	91	192	93.4	124.9	147.6	80.3	94.4
Boroondara (C)	204	155	302	166	133	171.8	151.5	187.3	176.4	151.8
Brimbank (C)	210	385	289	200	315	82.2	143.8	104.4	127.6	111.0
Cardinia (S)	254	331	342	332	361	60.6	75.5	71.8	73.2	89.7
Casey (C)	599	565	543	520	790	184.0	156.9	191.6	139.2	201.1
Darebin (C)	162	326	195	158	209	76.5	172.3	65.1	49.2	68.9
Frankston (C)	241	276	169	205	268	52.2	82.5	95.7	65.8	69.1
Glen Eira (C)	236	130	165	183	250	128.6	88.9	97.9	98.8	97.4
Greater Dandenong (C)	148	124	139	180	200	76.4	86.0	63.2	102.6	103.5
Hobsons Bay (C)	84	90	140	60	85	43.9	41.5	38.9	44.1	63.4
Hume (C)	290	345	348	392	325	147.0	152.3	147.7	214.5	248.0
Kingston (C)	231	267	239	266	255	102.5	133.6	85.0	89.4	91.5
Knox (C)	102	146	194	111	115	37.9	64.9	65.6	49.9	68.6
Manningham (C)	101	107	112	68	101	46.6	54.2	51.5	67.3	83.2
Maribyrnong (C)	116	234	173	199	137	58.3	63.6	91.4	104.4	55.0
Maroondah (C)	105	112	98	85	155	29.3	52.2	38.2	36.3	44.1
Melbourne (C)	521	938	790	287	16	512.4	668.3	1 800.4	1 465.5	349.9
Melton (S)	438	549	599	492	679	102.6	180.1	128.7	115.7	143.8
Monash (C)	282	265	263	256	266	100.0	82.1	108.7	131.0	227.2
Moonee Valley (C)	128	164	148	145	166	102.2	80.4	97.6	92.2	74.5
Moreland (C)	324	377	303	375	255	111.0	99.4	91.1	90.0	81.1
Mornington Peninsula (S)	354	400	398	325	318	147.6	144.1	164.7	128.3	155.3
Nillumbik (S)	85	42	69	58	76	34.3	19.6	23.6	23.9	23.5
Port Phillip (C)	91	121	182	146	266	82.0	82.3	127.9	103.8	181.2
Stonnington (C)	129	114	119	55	108	204.1	114.7	206.8	198.7	222.8
Whitehorse (C)	113	171	155	265	207	54.3	96.9	83.9	75.7	85.7
Whittlesea (C)	472	496	563	502	546	166.5	139.2	138.9	174.7	153.6
Wyndham (C)	678	737	721	764	865	254.4	201.9	167.8	183.9	200.4
Yarra (C)	43	28	52	177	123	48.5	93.1	71.8	177.4	72.0
Yarra Ranges (S)	154	171	179	182	166	58.6	70.8	66.0	57.5	56.4
Barwon										
Colac-Otway (S)	35	50	37	67	28	17.3	13.9	10.8	16.7	17.0
Golden Plains (S)	53	38	47	32	36	12.9	9.6	11.1	8.8	11.1
Greater Geelong (C)	305	476	498	352	490	141.1	141.0	224.3	151.4	200.4
Queenscliffe (B)	11	17	16	11	18	9.5	12.4	7.7	4.8	7.3
Surf Coast (S)	129	104	126	83	145	42.7	39.2	46.1	39.3	50.6
Western District										
Corangamite (S)	13	34	23	20	14	5.6	12.4	7.3	13.6	9.3
Glenelg (S)	27	21	25	15	29	8.0	7.4	7.3	15.4	10.8
Moyne (S)	31	29	33	29	23	10.5	9.5	10.7	21.3	9.7
Southern Grampians (S)	20	16	22	10	11	10.0	9.6	10.7	8.9	5.8
Warrnambool (C)	58	64	68	45	38	18.5	28.0	28.9	26.2	23.0
Central Highlands										
Ararat (RC)	11	21	30	12	14	10.6	4.5	7.4	5.4	5.5
Ballarat (C)	202	262	163	174	214	56.1	113.6	52.7	65.4	69.8
Hepburn (S)	28	39	46	37	25	7.9	8.4	14.0	8.1	9.3
Moorabool (S)	36	59	52	45	51	8.5	14.1	12.9	11.2	12.6
Pyrenees (S)	7	8	8	np	10	1.4	2.6	1.9	np	3.3

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

(b) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

8.1 BUILDING APPROVALS, By Local Government Area *continued*

	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS(a)					VALUE OF APPROVALS				
	2007			2008		2007			2008	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wimmera										
Hindmarsh (S)	4	np	np	4	4	1.0	np	np	1.2	1.0
Horsham (RC)	36	23	19	14	28	11.8	8.7	8.1	5.6	8.2
Northern Grampians (S)	6	9	10	10	6	2.6	3.7	3.8	17.4	2.7
West Wimmera (S)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Yarriambiack (S)	4	np	np	3	4	0.9	np	np	0.7	3.1
Mallee										
Buloke (S)	3	np	3	np	3	1.1	np	1.4	np	2.6
Gannawarra (S)	6	8	7	8	11	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	4.1
Mildura (RC)	86	104	64	97	63	23.9	27.4	24.8	23.1	24.6
Swan Hill (RC)	22	22	25	34	17	10.1	10.6	7.5	8.4	5.4
Loddon										
Central Goldfields (S)	14	11	9	14	15	5.7	5.1	2.2	3.8	5.4
Greater Bendigo (C)	196	197	157	166	136	69.7	64.0	90.0	66.0	42.7
Loddon (S)	7	5	6	3	np	2.2	1.5	7.9	1.3	np
Macedon Ranges (S)	70	75	90	74	90	21.3	28.0	32.2	30.8	27.1
Mount Alexander (S)	27	26	15	28	17	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.9	8.0
Goulburn										
Benalla (RC)	12	17	19	13	18	3.6	6.7	4.7	8.7	4.2
Campaspe (S)	62	38	50	31	39	18.7	22.4	15.0	11.3	16.7
Greater Shepparton (C)	102	110	87	94	114	34.8	47.1	24.9	33.6	44.1
Mansfield (S)	19	28	19	24	18	5.4	10.8	11.3	8.3	7.4
Mitchell (S)	86	70	66	56	69	18.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	30.2
Moiria (S)	57	52	37	45	44	20.2	14.6	12.7	14.1	25.6
Murrindindi (S)	20	34	30	19	28	6.2	12.0	10.0	7.7	8.3
Strathbogie (S)	17	20	12	18	20	5.3	5.2	6.7	6.1	6.4
Ovens-Murray										
Alpine (S)	12	18	26	13	20	4.2	6.3	10.6	5.0	6.4
Indigo (S)	16	31	18	35	19	5.7	14.4	12.5	13.3	8.7
Towong (S)	7	3	np	6	11	2.0	1.7	np	3.0	2.4
Wangaratta (RC)	115	74	24	26	38	17.9	23.5	8.2	14.4	21.4
Wodonga (RC)	52	54	75	50	59	19.9	32.2	24.6	13.6	27.2
East Gippsland										
East Gippsland (S)	94	102	81	84	79	26.4	28.1	34.2	21.5	23.5
Wellington (S)	68	65	84	67	81	18.9	23.8	22.1	23.3	26.9
Gippsland(b)										
Bass Coast (S)	149	158	112	126	176	36.6	43.3	30.3	34.1	52.6
Baw Baw (S)	94	105	108	107	105	30.4	31.0	26.8	49.1	48.1
Latrobe (C)	121	100	115	119	128	70.0	33.1	40.0	59.4	42.0
South Gippsland (S)	60	46	68	51	67	20.7	18.1	20.3	22.2	21.9
Unincorporated Vic	np	np	12	5	6	np	np	20.4	1.6	2.4
Victoria	9 754	11 301	11 019	9 752	10 747	4 319.0	4 769.5	5 906.6	5 536.6	4 732.8

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Valued at \$10,000 and over. Excludes dwelling units created as a result of conversions or construction of non-residential buildings, but includes alterations and additions to all buildings.

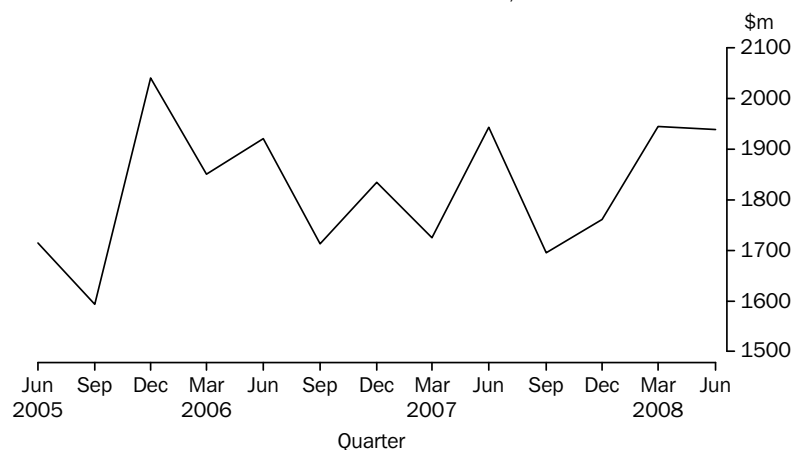
(b) The majority of Yarra Ranges (S) LGA is in the Melbourne Statistical Division. However, the Yarra Ranges (S)—Pt. B SLA is in the Gippsland Statistical Division. The estimates for the entire Yarra Ranges LGA have been reported as part of Melbourne.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

For Victoria, the total value of engineering construction activity (work) done during June quarter 2008 was \$1,939.0m, a decrease of 0.3% from March quarter 2008. The overall decrease in June quarter 2008 was mainly due to a decrease in the value of work done for Bridges, railways and harbours (–\$123.8m) and Heavy Industry (–\$78.7m). In contrast, the value of work done increased for Telecommunications (\$115.2m), Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (\$38.7m), Roads, highways and subdivisions (\$18.5m) and Recreation and other (\$17.7m).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done



8.2 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, By Type, Victoria: **Original**

	Roads, highways and subdivisions	Bridges, railways and harbours	Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	Tele- communi- cations	Heavy industry	Recreation and other	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED								
2005-06	2 328.1	279.1	728.4	348.3	1 098.2	443.8	769.5	5 995.4
2006-07	2 084.1	231.8	1 193.1	575.6	945.6	605.1	799.9	6 435.2
2007-08	1 967.8	1 183.2	1 290.9	988.3	1 006.7	720.1	978.3	8 135.4
2007								
March	^ 352.9	^ 70.0	302.2	*98.0	182.3	^ 80.2	*175.6	1 261.2
June	522.0	84.8	222.4	232.9	301.1	^ 142.5	*216.6	1 722.4
September	^ 617.3	138.4	505.2	213.2	210.0	235.8	*319.1	2 239.0
December	331.6	**39.1	227.4	89.6	225.1	153.9	*213.0	1 279.5
2008								
March	^ 414.3	913.7	172.3	*413.0	231.0	^ 159.5	*231.6	2 535.4
June	^ 604.6	**92.0	386.0	^ 272.5	340.7	170.9	*214.7	2 081.5
VALUE OF WORK DONE								
2005-06	2 591.0	427.9	1 040.7	377.1	1 102.9	1 280.2	586.1	7 406.0
2006-07	3 345.4	286.8	941.5	370.3	960.7	814.8	496.9	7 216.5
2007-08	2 513.8	491.9	1 148.7	811.2	1 017.4	897.9	458.4	7 339.3
2007								
March	856.5	^ 64.1	220.2	^ 90.5	188.7	178.7	^ 126.5	1 725.2
June	841.7	^ 65.2	257.9	109.4	299.8	244.4	^ 125.4	1 943.8
September	649.7	^ 58.0	231.9	^ 212.8	209.5	231.6	^ 101.5	1 695.1
December	681.7	^ 58.7	278.9	^ 164.7	226.8	247.6	^ 102.0	1 760.5
2008								
March	581.9	249.5	299.6	^ 213.3	233.0	248.7	^ 118.6	1 944.7
June	600.4	125.7	338.3	^ 220.3	348.2	170.0	^ 136.3	1 939.0
VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE								
2005-06	2 330.1	169.9	390.6	171.8	17.2	315.9	28.2	3 423.7
2006-07	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	190.2	2 601.5
2007-08	869.5	686.2	1 335.3	378.2	15.7	166.3	61.3	3 512.4
2007								
March	1 486.1	^ 85.7	688.8	^ 259.0	5.1	283.7	*48.0	2 856.5
June	1 132.9	108.1	612.0	355.2	9.2	194.0	**190.2	2 601.5
September	1 150.5	212.2	1 044.1	^ 461.2	11.1	223.9	**330.4	3 433.4
December	904.7	178.7	1 045.1	505.4	6.3	^ 217.0	**271.2	3 128.4
2008								
March	767.7	820.9	719.7	*718.4	13.0	^ 177.8	**284.9	3 502.4
June	869.5	686.2	1 335.3	378.2	15.7	166.3	^ 61.3	3 512.4

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

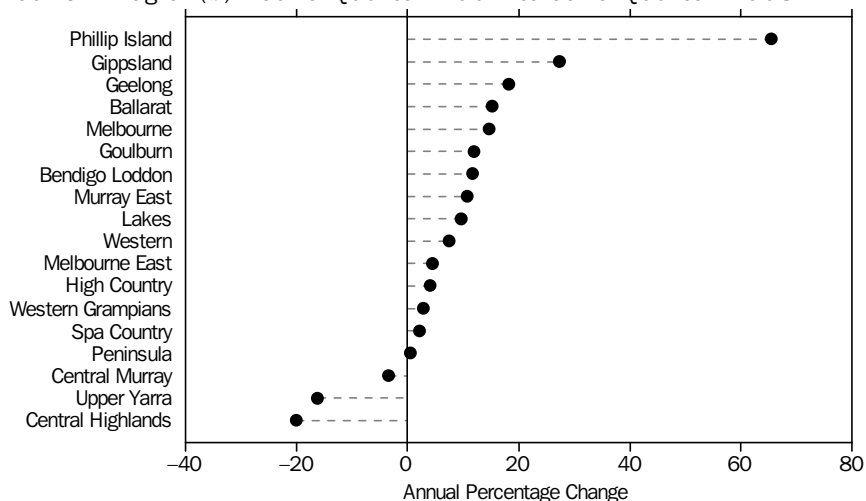
Source: Engineering Construction Activity (cat. no. 8762.0).

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION

In June quarter 2008, total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments in Victoria with 15 or more rooms were \$341.6m, an increase of 13.4% from June quarter 2007. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (79.8%).

The highest percentage growth in accommodation takings between June quarter 2007 and June quarter 2008 occurred in the Tourism Region of Phillip Island (65.4%), followed by Gippsland (27.3%) and Geelong (18.3%). The Tourism Regions of Central Highlands (-20.0%), Upper Yarra (-16.2%) and Central Murray (-3.5%) experienced decline in accommodation takings.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (a), By Tourism Region (b)—June Quarter 2007 to June Quarter 2008



(a) Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) Data for Macedon, Mallee and Wimmera Tourism Regions are not available for publication.

TOURIST
ACCOMMODATION
continued

9.1 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region—June Quarter
2008

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS (a)

	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Guest arrivals	Average length of stay	Takings from accommodation
	%	'000	'000	days	\$'000
Melbourne	75.2	2 514.1	1 125.4	2.2	272 694
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	np	np	np	np	np
Western	43.9	133.3	87.2	1.5	8 887
Western Grampians	50.1	32.2	25.0	1.3	2 240
Bendigo Loddon	58.9	72.7	43.0	1.7	4 886
Peninsula	46.0	59.0	31.2	1.9	4 162
Central Murray	45.1	39.2	24.4	1.6	2 292
Goulburn	47.7	50.6	37.1	1.4	3 633
High Country	30.2	107.4	59.8	1.8	6 255
Lakes	42.8	55.6	29.6	1.9	2 909
Gippsland	46.5	71.2	39.5	1.8	4 852
Melbourne East	41.4	35.5	24.2	1.5	3 590
Geelong	52.2	73.8	40.2	1.8	5 588
Macedon	35.9	6.5	3.3	2.0	1 159
Spa Country	50.5	11.7	7.6	1.5	1 680
Ballarat	53.9	85.9	44.7	1.9	4 727
Central Highlands	33.2	16.0	9.2	1.7	758
Upper Yarra	30.2	12.1	6.2	2.0	1 465
Murray East	45.8	33.2	19.5	1.7	1 835
Phillip Island	27.0	29.1	18.1	1.6	1 738
Victoria	63.0	3 537.7	1 732.7	2.0	341 596

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

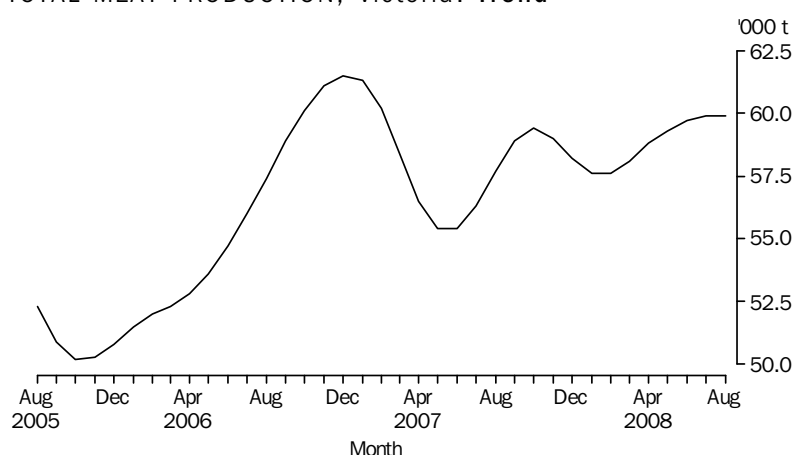
(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

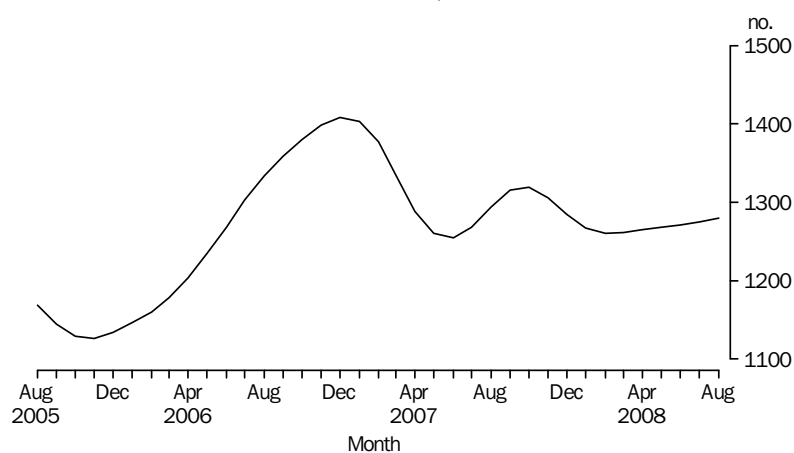
Between August 2007 and August 2008, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria increased by 3.8% from 57,742.1 tonnes to 59,938.3 tonnes. The production of Beef, Mutton, Pig meat and Veal increased by 14.3%, 12.9%, 2.5% and 2.3% respectively, while a fall in production was recorded for Lamb (-18.4%) over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: Trend



The trend estimate for livestock slaughtering decreased by 40,800 (3.2%) slaughtering between August 2007 and August 2008. Sheep, Cattle, Calves and Pig slaughtering increased by 16.9%, 11.9%, 2.0% and 1.0% respectively, while Lamb slaughtering decreased by 13.3% over this period.

TOTAL LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING, Victoria: Trend



10.1 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING

MEAT (CARCASS WEIGHT)

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Total	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Total
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes

ORIGINAL

2007

July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5	1 131.4	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1	50 755.0
August	107.5	121.6	235.0	760.8	61.6	1 286.5	25 789.3	2 390.3	4 906.5	15 581.5	4 480.2	53 147.7
September	127.7	111.1	285.0	763.6	53.1	1 340.5	30 991.3	2 287.2	6 242.4	15 914.8	3 917.1	59 352.8
October	139.7	60.8	370.8	864.7	66.6	1 502.6	33 847.5	1 357.0	8 162.7	18 313.2	4 970.0	66 650.5
November	130.7	19.8	362.6	854.7	53.3	1 421.1	32 153.5	499.7	8 148.4	18 354.8	4 228.7	63 385.2
December	117.0	7.9	305.4	765.1	53.1	1 248.5	29 380.5	235.0	6 769.6	16 391.3	3 710.5	56 487.0

2008

January	126.4	7.8	355.7	777.7	53.0	1 320.6	31 419.0	247.4	7 660.6	16 409.7	4 155.1	59 891.8
February	135.2	10.9	368.5	736.0	46.9	1 297.5	33 031.4	341.4	7 677.5	15 894.2	3 678.2	60 622.7
March	121.0	23.7	303.9	689.8	45.6	1 184.0	29 988.9	556.9	6 139.7	14 427.7	3 404.7	54 517.8
April	143.5	41.5	291.3	795.7	55.5	1 327.5	35 437.6	938.6	5 664.0	16 364.6	4 088.2	62 493.0
May	143.4	45.3	262.4	771.4	65.9	1 288.4	35 070.7	971.6	5 055.8	15 474.1	4 824.4	61 396.6
June	129.6	54.2	229.7	629.0	61.8	1 104.3	32 218.8	1 124.7	4 304.4	12 609.7	4 710.6	54 968.3
July	129.4	66.8	242.6	627.8	69.3	1 135.9	31 401.5	1 383.0	4 798.2	12 309.0	5 244.0	55 135.6
August	119.4	120.1	259.6	597.4	60.0	1 156.5	28 421.4	2 440.2	5 190.5	11 654.9	4 542.9	52 249.8

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

2007

July	123.0	46.4	236.5	778.1	63.4	1 247.4	29 443.5	947.4	4 821.1	15 810.5	4 645.9	55 668.4
August	120.5	44.2	278.4	808.7	59.0	1 310.8	29 171.8	942.9	5 751.9	16 896.3	4 272.9	57 035.9
September	141.8	49.7	348.5	813.0	58.1	1 411.1	34 567.7	1 016.8	7 255.9	17 108.5	4 285.5	64 234.4
October	126.9	46.5	305.6	774.1	64.0	1 317.1	30 478.3	1 018.2	6 453.0	16 577.0	4 768.5	59 295.0
November	120.1	45.3	294.2	760.5	56.3	1 276.4	29 602.3	957.7	6 294.1	16 430.6	4 363.9	57 648.6
December	123.8	43.8	291.8	779.1	54.3	1 292.8	30 344.3	974.7	6 210.9	16 599.3	4 103.0	58 232.2

2008

January	120.7	45.4	291.6	767.7	52.7	1 278.1	29 595.0	1 073.5	6 202.4	16 104.4	4 108.9	57 084.3
February	124.9	50.8	287.5	699.5	52.2	1 214.9	30 502.3	1 323.6	6 074.1	15 079.5	4 090.5	57 070.0
March	123.7	50.6	291.6	737.6	50.1	1 253.6	30 940.6	1 139.9	6 058.8	14 950.1	3 666.1	56 755.5
April	133.2	50.2	311.0	757.8	53.6	1 305.8	33 324.6	1 122.7	6 316.4	15 602.4	4 008.6	60 374.6
May	136.4	46.7	293.4	746.4	58.7	1 281.6	33 510.3	1 013.3	6 174.6	15 071.8	4 265.3	60 035.3
June	136.2	49.3	312.5	702.3	59.3	1 259.6	34 380.8	1 057.6	6 257.3	13 832.3	4 472.7	60 000.8
July	137.3	48.5	319.4	660.7	60.8	1 226.7	33 975.9	1 051.7	6 523.6	13 108.4	4 594.4	59 253.9
August	141.7	45.1	330.8	670.9	62.1	1 250.6	34 065.7	971.6	6 506.6	13 188.1	4 639.0	59 371.0

TREND

2007

July	124.2	46.6	261.4	769.9	62.8	1 264.9	29 568.0	979.9	5 320.2	15 856.8	4 608.4	56 333.3
August	125.7	45.8	277.0	782.5	61.5	1 292.5	30 220.2	963.4	5 734.0	16 300.0	4 524.5	57 742.1
September	126.8	45.6	293.3	790.5	60.1	1 316.3	30 725.3	961.7	6 145.4	16 662.6	4 451.0	58 946.0
October	126.7	45.7	303.2	788.4	58.6	1 322.6	30 843.0	980.5	6 405.7	16 775.0	4 395.2	59 399.4
November	125.3	45.9	304.4	777.0	56.8	1 309.4	30 604.9	1 015.8	6 464.8	16 612.8	4 315.4	59 013.6
December	123.6	46.5	299.7	763.0	54.8	1 287.6	30 281.1	1 061.9	6 373.0	16 304.3	4 202.3	58 222.6

2008

January	123.0	47.2	293.6	752.4	53.1	1 269.3	30 248.1	1 105.2	6 224.5	15 971.8	4 078.2	57 627.7
February	124.2	48.2	290.9	746.0	52.3	1 261.6	30 679.2	1 135.6	6 127.6	15 660.3	3 989.0	57 591.6
March	127.0	49.0	293.6	740.6	52.8	1 263.0	31 521.5	1 142.7	6 129.2	15 337.6	3 982.4	58 113.4
April	130.6	49.3	299.3	732.2	54.5	1 265.9	32 471.2	1 124.3	6 188.4	14 961.8	4 074.1	58 819.7
May	133.8	49.0	305.3	720.3	56.6	1 265.0	33 241.7	1 088.3	6 256.1	14 538.4	4 216.9	59 341.4
June	136.5	48.3	311.7	706.0	58.6	1 261.1	33 841.0	1 051.0	6 330.7	14 091.5	4 368.6	59 682.8
July	138.9	47.6	318.0	690.9	60.5	1 255.9	34 286.3	1 018.6	6 404.1	13 655.3	4 510.3	59 874.5
August	140.6	46.7	323.8	678.5	62.1	1 251.7	34 544.4	985.6	6 475.5	13 295.6	4 637.3	59 938.3

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

10.2 OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

		2007				2008	
		Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
Milk							
Factory intake	million litres	1 362.6	1 045.2	r1 556.8	r2 053.8	r1 374.0	1 117.3
Market sales by factories(a)	million litres	r125.6	r129.8	r132.9	r130.0	r128.8	134.9
Milk products							
Cheese(b)	tonnes	78 633	70 933	r75 802	r103 033	r87 216	67 975
Whole milk powder(c)	tonnes	22 029	15 114	40 992	52 013	25 452	23 517
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes	34 487	21 779	48 652	66 486	25 094	24 670
Butter/buttermilk	tonnes	23 316	14 764	21 435	32 100	21 233	18 161
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes	30 828	23 457	25 975	33 724	24 831	21 438
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	31 842	29 113	26 794	26 819	25 572	26 704
Trend	tonnes	30 590	29 332	27 510	26 404	26 163	26 241
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number	170 399	45 620	114 247	141 534	197 454	134 112
Gross Weight	tonnes	9 010	2 418	6 147	7 844	10 844	7 026
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000	31 106.6	31 159.4	30 704.8	32 886.6	29 543.0	30 445.6
Seasonally Adjusted	'000	31 116.9	31 350.3	31 221.1	32 153.3	29 554.3	30 629.2
Trend	'000	31 348.8	31 356.4	31 442.3	31 145.9	30 642.2	30 203.7
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes	56 976	59 120	57 002	61 849	54 459	58 091
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes	58 353	58 887	57 652	59 919	55 973	57 803
Trend	tonnes	58 343	58 313	58 649	58 159	57 617	57 216

r revised

(a) Original series.

(b) Includes processed cheese.

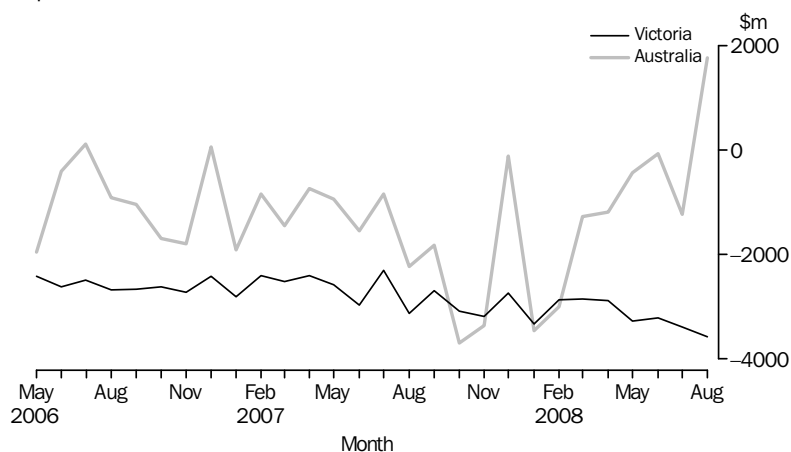
(c) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. State data are no longer available.

Source: Dairy Australia <www.dairyaustralia.com.au>; Wool
 Receivals, Merchandise Exports, Poultry and Birds
 Slaughtered; ABS data available on request.

BALANCE OF TRADE

In August quarter 2008, the value of Victoria's exports was \$1,630m. Between August quarter 2007 and August quarter 2008, the value of imports rose by \$378m or 7.8% and export declined by \$70m or 4.1% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$449m or 14.4%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of \$3,088.5m in merchandise trade for the year ended in August 2008.

At the national level, the value of imports was 9.4% higher in August 2008 than in August 2007, while the value of exports (including re-exports) was 38.1% higher over the same period.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, Exports minus Imports

BALANCE OF TRADE

*continued***11.1** BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	VICTORIA(a)			AUSTRALIA			Victorian exports as a proportion of Australia	Victorian imports as a proportion of Australia
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%
2005–06	18 929	49 010	–30 081	152 492	167 503	–15 011	12.4	29.3
2006–07	20 049	51 326	–31 277	168 099	180 801	–12 703	11.9	28.4
2007–08	20 533	56 053	–35 520	180 744	202 236	–21 491	11.4	27.7
2007								
June	1 570	4 544	–2 975	13 861	15 412	–1 551	11.3	29.5
July	1 785	4 082	–2 297	14 405	15 243	–838	12.4	26.8
August	1 700	4 827	–3 126	14 643	16 871	–2 228	11.6	28.6
September	1 670	4 362	–2 692	13 740	15 572	–1 832	12.2	28.0
October	1 730	4 807	–3 077	13 689	17 378	–3 689	12.6	27.7
November	1 665	4 846	–3 181	14 081	17 440	–3 359	11.8	27.8
December	1 867	4 603	–2 736	15 582	15 699	–117	12.0	29.3
2008								
January	r1 289	r4 614	r–3 325	r13 422	r16 875	r–3 453	9.6	r27.3
February	r1 782	r4 653	r–2 871	r13 614	r16 607	r–2 992	r13.1	28.0
March	r1 723	r4 569	r–2 846	r15 436	r16 717	r–1 281	11.2	27.3
April	1 727	r4 610	r–2 884	r16 347	r17 541	r–1 194	r10.6	26.3
May	r1 829	r5 107	r–3 277	r17 745	r18 175	r–430	r10.3	r28.1
June	1 764	4 972	–3 209	18 041	18 119	–78	9.8	27.4
July	1 811	5 200	–3 389	18 365	19 603	–1 238	9.9	26.5
August	1 630	5 205	–3 575	20 224	18 455	1 769	8.1	28.2

r revised

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended August 2008, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$347m (1.7%) in comparison to the year ended August 2007. Rises in exports were recorded mainly for Food and live animals (\$528m), Combined confidential items of trade (\$282m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$110m). The largest decrease in exports, over that period, came from Beverages and tobacco (–\$294m), Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (–\$231m) and Crude materials, inedible, except fuels (–\$192m).

For the year ended August 2008, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$5,871m (11.4%), with increases recorded in all of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Machinery and transport equipment (\$2,119m), Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (\$1995m), Chemicals and related products (\$514m), and Food and live animals (\$439m).

11.2 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By Commodity(b)(c)

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2006		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2007		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2008	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
<i>Section and Division of the SITC Rev3</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 063	2 075	4 754	2 484	5 282	2 923
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	701	310	589	372	295	419
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 733	677	1 812	723	1 620	787
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	977	4 876	926	4 651	1 036	6 646
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	61	181	71	245	113	252
5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.(d)(e)	1 680	4 659	2 101	4 823	2 134	5 337
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 800	5 634	3 100	6 064	2 869	6 284
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 443	21 389	4 601	21 574	4 698	23 693
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	960	7 838	960	8 385	1 006	8 570
9 Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)						
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	61	12	73	17	11	21
98 Combined confidential items of trade	699	1 980	925	2 328	1 207	2 601
Other Section 9	222	8	228	11	215	16
Total Section 9	982	2 000	1 227	2 356	1 434	2 638
Total	19 401	49 640	20 141	51 678	20 488	57 549

- (a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.
- (b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).
- (c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.
- (d) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

- (e) Excludes import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

- (f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

For the year ended August 2008, Victoria's trade deficit was –\$37,061m. Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (–\$7,372m) followed by USA (–\$5,753m) and Japan (–\$3,641m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia (\$974m) followed by Papua New Guinea (\$142m) and Hong Kong (\$96m).

11.3 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), By Major Trading Partners

	YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2006		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2007		YEAR ENDED AUGUST 2008	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Belgium	53	527	92	560	56	594
Brazil	59	286	77	247	97	342
Canada	238	472	241	544	205	558
China	1 747	7 587	2 087	8 716	2 307	9 679
Fiji	141	69	96	67	98	61
Finland	11	240	18	282	15	277
France	118	1 844	167	1 619	140	1 981
Germany	395	3 215	395	3 342	376	3 758
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	564	395	490	371	457	361
India	252	466	321	488	266	530
Indonesia	535	955	505	1 063	532	1 181
Italy	275	1 425	260	1 656	203	1 720
Japan	1 707	4 873	1 801	4 909	1 853	5 494
Korea, Republic of	1 187	1 548	1 310	1 432	1 158	1 487
Malaysia	455	1 621	538	1 771	564	1 899
Mexico	183	342	158	389	153	524
Netherlands	146	455	137	515	190	521
New Zealand	2 132	2 179	2 195	2 253	2 167	2 663
Pakistan	65	71	83	70	71	71
Papua New Guinea	151	54	160	35	175	33
Philippines	241	206	196	192	243	208
Saudi Arabia	1 064	167	1 044	96	1 097	123
Singapore	632	2 385	603	2 135	803	2 581
South Africa	279	480	203	419	175	443
Sweden	90	794	59	657	69	613
Switzerland	68	384	49	459	84	480
Taiwan	568	1 193	543	1 347	630	1 122
Thailand	602	1 438	623	2 102	653	2 525
United Kingdom	696	1 634	708	1 651	508	1 569
United States of America	1 826	7 130	1 887	6 955	1 661	7 414
Other and unknown	2 922	5 203	3 094	5 333	3 481	6 738
Total(c)	19 401	49 640	20 141	51 678	20 488	57 549

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) The list of countries in this table reflects the volume of trade with Victoria.

(c) Any discrepancies between sums of component items and the total are due to rounding.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the concentration levels at which they may cause harm. The lower the index is, the better the quality of our air. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction, and is measured by the concentration of airborne particles relative to Victorian standards. Incidents of poor visibility are generally higher during the cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone levels are generally higher during the warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

12.1 AIR QUALITY(a)

	PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH OZONE POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL(b)(c)(d)								PROPORTION OF DAYS PER QUARTER WITH VISIBILITY POLLUTANT INDEX AT STATED LEVEL							
	2006				2007				2006				2007			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
West(e)																
Very Good	44	96	70	40	34	59	29	28	54	42	54	59	48	47	62	52
Good	47	4	30	52	51	41	71	66	33	32	39	22	31	35	30	36
Fair	8	—	—	5	13	—	—	5	8	10	7	4	6	10	3	7
Poor	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	10	7	3	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	15	6	1	1	2
East(e)																
Very Good	46	93	64	40	30	69	61	33	37	13	17	35	26	8	19	32
Good	42	7	36	49	47	31	39	63	43	33	44	41	46	42	55	55
Fair	12	—	—	8	22	—	—	4	12	22	31	4	19	24	20	10
Poor	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	20	8	3	4	14	4	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	16	6	12	2	—
City(e)																
Very Good	67	99	100	na	na	na	na	na	57	46	54	na	52	34	52	63
Good	31	1	—	na	na	na	na	na	32	30	33	na	29	45	37	29
Fair	2	—	—	na	na	na	na	na	7	9	13	na	10	10	9	4
Poor	—	—	—	na	na	na	na	na	1	13	—	na	5	10	—	3
Very Poor	—	—	—	na	na	na	na	na	3	2	—	na	5	1	2	—
Geelong(e)																
Very Good	66	97	85	62	58	89	68	41	73	61	64	63	49	54	67	66
Good	31	3	15	34	39	11	32	55	22	27	31	23	31	33	28	23
Fair	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	4	8	3	3	8	10	2	9
Poor	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	8	2	2	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	4	—	—	—
Latrobe Valley(e)																
Very Good	66	100	76	46	53	82	79	65	68	19	18	53	40	22	22	54
Good	30	—	4	46	41	18	21	34	23	48	49	24	34	36	50	35
Fair	4	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	—	24	25	3	11	22	17	8
Poor	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	6	6	11	10	2
Very Poor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	14	9	9	1	1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

- (a) The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) reports air quality as an index for any given pollutant as its concentration expressed as a percentage of the relevant standard. It enables easy interpretation of whether the pollutant is at a level which may cause harm. An index value of 100 means the pollutant is currently at a concentration equal to the National Environment Protection Measure (Air NEPM) or State Environment Protection Policy (The Air Environment) (SEPP) standard levels (levels designed to protect human health and the environment). Indexes are calculated separately for each measured pollutant: Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Fine Particulates (PM10), Visibility (Airborne Particle Index). For each station, the daily pollutant indexes are the maximum index values for that day. Note that not all pollutants are measured at each station. The EPA also calculates an overall Air Quality Index, which amalgamates each pollutant index into an overall measure of air quality at each station.
- (b) Data have been provided for the Ozone and Visibility (or Airborne Particle) Indexes as these are the dominant pollutants and are widely measured across the EPA network. It should also be noted that meteorological conditions are a major determinant on the incidence of elevated pollutant levels. Hence significant daily, seasonal and annual variations can be expected in air quality. For more information on Air Quality, see the EPA web site, <<http://www.epa.vic.gov.au>>.
- (c) The index is converted into a qualitative scale with five commonly understood terms. Very Good (0–33), Good (34–66) and Fair (67–99) represent measurements within the standards, while Poor (100–149) and Very Poor (150+) represent measurements exceeding the standards.
- (d) Data for the 'City' region is not available from December quarter 2006 due to the loss of a weather station.
- (e) For reporting purposes the Port Phillip Region (PPR) has been divided into 4 regions: East, West, City and Geelong. Air monitoring stations assigned to each region are: East—Alphington, Brighton, Box Hill, Dandenong, Mooroolbark; City—RMIT, Richmond; West—Footscray, Melton, Point Cook, Paisley; Geelong—Point Henry, Geelong South. In addition, the Latrobe Valley has stations at Moe and Traralgon. The regional index is considered to be the maximum of the station indexes calculated within each particular region. The daily index reported for a region is the maximum region index recorded each day.

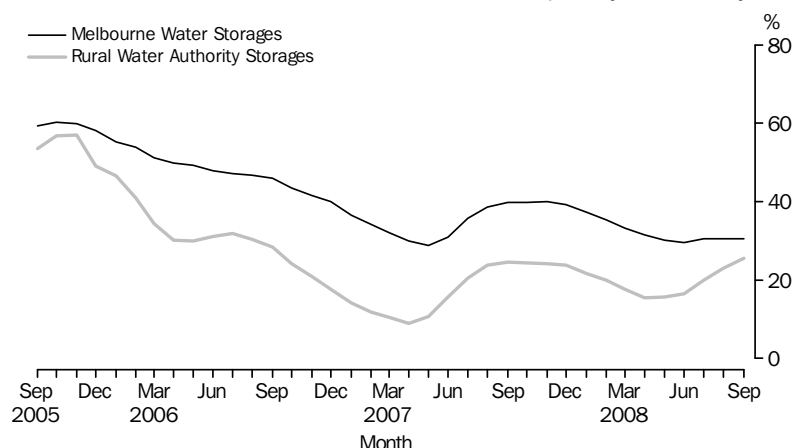
Source: Environment Protection Authority, Victoria, <www.epa.vic.gov.au>.

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of September 2008, Victoria's water storages were at 25.8% of capacity. This was 2.9% higher than the level in August 2008, and 1.5% higher than in September 2007.

Melbourne's water storage level at the end of September 2008 was at 30.6% of capacity. This was the same level as in August 2008 and 9.2% lower than in September 2007. Rural water storages held 25.6% of their capacity at the end of September 2008, 2.5% higher than in August 2008, and 1.1% higher than the level in September 2007.

WATER STORAGE VOLUMES, Percent of Capacity—Monthly



12.2 WATER STORAGES, By River Basin, Victoria

	CAPACITY AT FULL SERVICE LEVEL	STORAGE LEVELS AT END OF MONTH (PER CENT OF CAPACITY)						CHANGE (PERCENT OF CAPACITY)	
		2007			2008			in last month	in last year
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Jul	Aug	Sep		
	ML							%	%
Goulburn	3 833 500	19.7	24.2	24.6	18.4	22.6	24.3	1.7	-0.4
Broken	405 000	14.3	14.9	14.4	7.1	8.4	8.8	0.4	-5.6
Campaspe	387 060	6.2	8.2	8.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	0.4	-0.5
Loddon	284 300	22.9	23.6	23.4	21.2	21.1	20.5	-0.6	-2.9
Murray	7 113 210	18.6	21.5	23.1	21.3	23.6	28.0	4.4	4.9
Ovens	37 500	87.1	86.5	98.7	81.7	82.9	98.1	15.2	-0.6
Werribee	68 999	12.8	13.6	14.6	8.2	8.3	8.6	0.3	-6.0
Maribyrnong	25 368	4.9	5.1	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	—	-1.5
Glenelg/Wimmera	770 420	8.8	9.4	8.0	4.9	6.2	6.2	0.1	-1.8
Thomson/Latrobe	1 496 200	38.5	41.0	43.1	33.2	36.9	38.8	1.9	-4.3
Victoria^(a)	14 421 557	20.2	23.2	24.3	20.2	22.9	25.8	2.9	1.5
Total volume of water									
In Melbourne Water storages ^(b)	1 772 500	35.8	38.6	39.8	30.6	30.6	30.6	—	-9.2
In rural water authority storages ^(c)	9 796 952	20.5	23.7	24.5	19.9	23.1	25.6	2.5	1.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes volume of storage in the Murray system shared with NSW.

(b) The total volume in Melbourne Water storages is calculated as the sum of volumes in store in Thomson, Upper Yarra, O'Shannassy, Maroondah, Yan Yean, Greenvale, Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs (Tarago and Devil Bend are excluded).

(c) The total volume in rural water authority storages is calculated (as an approximation) as the sum of volumes in store for all listed storages, minus the volume in Thomson reservoir, minus half of the volume stored in the Murray Basin.

Source: Department of Sustainability and Environment web site,
<<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/vro>>.

Local Government Areas, Melbourne

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

Local Government Areas, Victoria

2006



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006.

A1.1

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991–2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999–2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003–2004
10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836–2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003–2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water — Sources and Usages
19	September Quarter 2007	Regional Victoria: Census Profile
20	December Quarter 2007	Child Care Usage in Victoria
21	March Quarter 2008	Workplace Growth in Victoria 2000–2007
22	June Quarter 2008	Adult Literacy and Life Skills
23	September Quarter 2008	Victorian Household Preparedness for Emergencies

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures	<p>Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.</p> <p>Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).</p>
Deficit and surplus	<p>A deficit occurs when the sum of all debit entries exceeds the sum of all credit entries, and a surplus occurs when the sum of all credit entries exceeds the sum of all debit entries. The term deficit (or surplus) can therefore be used in relation to various balances, e.g. balance of trade.</p>
Duration of unemployment	<p>The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; ■ on strike or locked out; ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Part-time workers	<p>Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.</p>
Particles as PM₁₀	<p>Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.</p>

Photochemical oxidants and ozone	<p>'Photochemical oxidants' is the technical term for the type of smog found in Australian cities during the warmer months of the year. This type of smog can be invisible or it can appear as a whitish haze.</p> <p>Photochemical oxidants are formed when sunlight falls on a mixture of chemicals in the air. Ozone is one of the main photochemical oxidants. Other chemicals such as formaldehyde are also found and, like ozone, have adverse health effects. Environment agencies measure the level of ozone because it indicates the total amount of photochemical oxidants in the air. Cities that have abundant sunshine over periods of time, together with moderate winds and high temperatures, are most likely to experience high levels of photochemical oxidants.</p> <p>Ozone is a gas that is formed when nitrogen oxides react with a group of air pollutants known as 'reactive organic substances' in the presence of sunlight. The chemicals that react to form ozone come from sources such as: motor vehicle exhaust, oil refining, printing, petrochemicals, lawn mowing, aviation, bushfires and burning off. Motor vehicle exhaust fumes produce as much as 70% of the nitrogen oxides and 50% of the organic chemicals that form ozone (source: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, <http://www.environment.gov.au>).</p>
Seasonal adjustment	<p>A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).</p>
State final demand	<p>Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).</p> <p>National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of <i>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
Trend estimates	<p>Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.</p>
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

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